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Tower Views

by Clearway

War Spots and Dirt Spots

Available Power for Men

Tipping Democracy Out

¶ **A Critical Week**—Time peers above the horizon and finds the world's two war spots—China and Spain — darkening on the page of a new week. With Insurgent troops pouring into Catalonia, and Italian warnings flashing "hands off" to France, the impression gains ground that one more major encounter (between Lerida and Barcelona) is likely to mark the "decisive" climax of the 20-month civil war. To date, General Franco has brought all but some 46,500 square miles of Spain's 190,050 square miles of Continental territory under the red and gold banner of the Insurgents. In China, Japan proceeds—despite setbacks on the central war front—on the assumption that victory is forthcoming. It sets up a new puppet Chinese government at Nanking, proclaiming it "the Reformed Government of the Republic of China." ● Human interest is likely to be focused on these two war spots this week. It might be helpful to recall that the normal reaction to "spots" is to consider ways of removing them.

¶ **What the World Needs**—While "realistic" programs for world adjustments are occupying much of mankind's attention, the Rev. Thomas Ayres Sparks of Trinity Church, New York City, points to the "realism" contained in a great spiritual fact. Says he: God alone can help the world in its plight, since He is bigger than any scheme, any formula or any theory. Having tried all material aids and found them useless, Mr. Sparks comments, the world today should consider the value of spiritual power. ● Perhaps the world at large may grope; but individuals who accept the power of Spirit find themselves under the protection and calm of an authority imparting dominion over the waves of confused human thinking.

¶ **British Reassurance** — From the western shores of the Atlantic and the eastern shores of the Pacific the skies over yonder look foreboding, but Sir Charles Morgan-Webb, organizing secretary of the British House of Commons, brings reassurance to American audiences. Speaking at a Rotary Club in Hartford, Conn., he says that European war is not imminent; indeed, the situation abroad "is not so alarming as is generally represented." If war should come, however, he thinks it would be between National Socialism and Communism. ● Britain's present policy is apparently bent toward keeping the democratic nations out of just such a war. What is the formula when two immovably collectivist ideologies meet?

¶ **Air Taxis**—Those Sunday newspaper magazine illustrations of terraced cities, with landing fields atop the buildings and with blimps hovering about the skyscrapers, are not so far from realization after all. Take Chicago. On April 1 (and no joke about it) United Air Lines initiates an air-taxi shuttle service from the lake shore, near to the heart of the city, to the municipal airport, miles away. The service cuts the transportation time from the business center to the airport from about 60 minutes to 15 minutes. Then about May 1 another air-taxi service is to be initiated, when amphibion planes will take off from a seaplane ramp opposite the business district in downtown Chicago on regular trips to the airport. ● Chicago, faced with the problem confronting most airminded cities—namely, the remoteness of its airport from the center of the city—finds its water front serving as an aerial front doorstep. Other cities, adopting the shuttle service, may soon be lifting taxi-plane ramps over the roofs.

¶ **A Tip on Tipping**—In 1830, an English traveler named John Fowler stopped at a little upstate New York tavern. He had supper, lodging and breakfast, and the charge amounted to 81 cents—with no tips. The traveler was more impressed by the absence of the tips than by the reasonableness of the charge. Commenting on the incident in the April Forum, Alvin F. Harlow sighs: "Alack, the position is now reversed, and America is the land of bigger and better tipping." In 1930, to reprint one item, New York City paid its taxi drivers $26,000,000 in tips. Tips for barbers, shoeshiners, corset-fitters; tips extended from janitor service to that tip-ad-absurdum, the hat-check tip, amounting in a few weeks to more than the price of the hat! Un-democratic, un-American tips, contributing to the something-for-nothing urge and the pauper psychology, this insidious "racket in disguise" has its economic as well as its moral weaknesses. For, asks Mr. Harlow: "Who is to blame for the small salaries? Primarily, you are. You have developed the tipping system to a point where employers rely on it. . . . If the practice should, by a miracle, cease tomorrow, employees, unions, and labor boards would quickly force employers to raise wages . . . and employees and patrons would be able to meet and part on a basis of self-respect." ● With so many people amenable to tipping, perhaps here is a tip that might be considered without loss of dignity.

Australia to England in Four Days



Wide World — Arthur Clouston

CROYDON, England, March 28 (AP)—Flying Officer Arthur Clouston and Mr. Victor Ricketts, amateur aviator and newspaper man, have lowered the flying time between Australia and England.

They landed at Croydon Airdrome March 26, three days and 20 hours after leaving Port Darwin, northern Australia. They trimmed more than 28 hours off the previous record for the 12,000-mile flight, established in 1934 when Cathcart Jones and the late Ken Waller made it in five days and 15 minutes.

Mr. Clouston and Mr. Ricketts previously had established a flight record from England to New Zealand on March 20, when they made the trip in four days, eight hours and seven minutes. The old record of 10 days and 21 hours was lowered by more than half.

On March 21, the pair established a record for the Tasman Sea crossing from New Zealand to Australia. Their time of 8½ hours broke the 1936 record of Miss Jean Batten, who made the hop in 10½ hours.

Einstein Declares Matter Is Not Reality of Universe

By the Natural Science Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PRINCETON, N. J., March 28—Re-examining matter and energy, Prof. Albert Einstein of relativity fame finds that neither qualifies as the fundamental reality of the universe. In his new book published today, he seeks a connection between "the world of ideas and the world of phenomena," between the immaterial and the material.

He believes the primary important existence, is not atomic nor particle in nature, but "the field," something that is associated with matter but is not necessarily limited by it.

"Physics really began," Dr. Einstein writes, "with the invention of mass, force, and an inertial system. For the physicist of the early nineteenth century, the reality of our outer world consisted of particles with simple forces acting between them and depending only on the distance. He tried to retain as long as possible his belief that he would succeed in explaining all events in nature by these fundamental concepts.

"But the difficulties connected with the deflection of the magnetic needle, the difficulties connected with the structure of ether, induced us to create a more subtle reality. The important invention of the electromagnetic field appears. A courageous scientific imagination was needed to realize fully that not the behavior of bodies, but the behavior of something between them, that is, the field, may be essential for ordering and understanding events."

Dr. Einstein explains that gravitation is a phase of this "field" which everyone experiences. Electro-magnetism is another phase, illustrated by the production of wireless waves, and magnetism still another. A person may be subjected to a very strong magnetic field and be uninfluenced—yet his pocket-watch is very sensitive—in fact, it will stop. "We can regard matter as the regions in space where the field is particularly strong," he said.

"The reality created by modern physics is, indeed, far removed from the reality of the early days. But the aim of every physical theory still remains the same.

"With the help of physical theories we find our way through the maze of observed facts, to order and understand the world of our sense impressions. We want the observed facts to follow logically from our concept of reality. Without the belief that it is possible to grasp the reality with our theoretical constructions, without the belief in the inner harmony of our world, there could be no science."

Yet in spite of the strength of these newer, modern theories, relativity and quanta, strength which lies in their inner consistency and the simplicity of fundamental assumption, natural science has yet been unable to formulate a pure field physics. This Dr. Einstein freely admitted during an interview, and again in the summary of his chapter on "Field, Relativity" in this new book. He writes:

"For the present we must still assume the existence of both: field and matter."

"It would be unjust to consider that the new field view freed science from the errors of the old theory of electric fluids or that the new theory destroys the achievements of the old," they conclude. "The new theory shows the merits as well as the limitations of the old theory and allows us to regain our old concepts from a higher level.

"To use a comparison, we could say that creating a new theory is not like destroying an old barn and erecting a skyscraper in its place. It is rather like climbing a mountain, gaining new and wider views, discovering unexpected connections between our starting point and its rich environment."

Japan to Pay Panay Damage, Tokyo Report

Prompt Settlement of $2,214,007 U. S. Bill Is Expected

Shift at Nanking

TOKYO, March 28 (AP)—Domei (Japanese news agency) reported today it had learned the Japanese Government had decided to pay the full amount of indemnity asked by the United States for the sinking last December of the gunboat Panay.

The Japanese reply to the United States note claiming the indemnity, it said, was expected to be sent in a few days.

United States Ambassador Joseph C. Grew last week presented to the Japanese Government the American claim, for $2,214,007.36—$1,945,670.01 for property loss and $268,337.35 for fatalities and personal injury.

The Panay was sunk Dec. 12 on the Yangtze River in China in an attack by Japanese planes.

New Nanking Regime Hailed as Gain But Tokyo Is Disappointed

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

TOKYO, March 28—The Japanese press enthusiastically greeted the so-called Reformed Government of the Republic of China inaugurated at Nanking today which claims sovereignty over three provinces with a population over 60,000,000 persons. Newspapers forecast the change will give Central China a new era of peace and prosperity.

Despite the stereotyped congratulations the new regime falls far short of the Tokyo Government's desires according to Japanese conversant with the Chinese situation. These circles always hoped the Chinese Nationalist Government would split under Japanese military pressure and that some fairly well-known politicians, if not Gen. Chiang Kai-shek himself, would assist in forming a government wherewith Japan could negotiate the peace terms it desired.

This expectation has failed and the names of the men heading new Nanking Administration are even less distinguished than those secured for the so-called Provisional Government at Peking.

Organization of the new regime, several times announced here and then delayed, probably was promoted by Premier Konoye's recent statement that Japan would not surrender an inch of occupied territory. This gives members of the Nanking Administration some assurance against being abandoned to the unpleasant fate which would await them if Japanese troops were withdrawn. It is generally understood here that the Nanking Administration will merge with the older Peking regime when Japanese military operations bring about physical contact between the two spheres of occupation. Such a plan may be modified if better-known personalities can be induced to join the Nanking Administration.

The new regime in Nanking was announced in a manifesto signed by Liang Hung-tze as Chairman of the new Executive Yuan, or Premier.

The Government called upon the Chinese people to give up what it called "unscrupulous, anti-Japanese, pro-Communist policies" and restore peace and order in friendly co-operation with Japan.

Liang Hung-tze pledged his Government to unify with North China when the Japanese consolidate their gains through occupation of the

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Mexicans Cheer Seizure of Oil Property



Wide World — **Workers Celebrate in Main Plaza Before the National Palace**

Throng Assembled in Approval of President Cardenas' Expropriation of Foreign-Owned Property and in Opposition to "Imperialism." The Coffin Lettered "Huesteca" Refers to the Huesteca Petroleum Company

U. S. Suspends Purchasing Of Mexican Silver

WASHINGTON, March 28 (AP)—Executives of four American oil companies, headed by Walter Teagle, Chairman of the Board of Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, conferred today with Secretary of State Hull about the Mexican Government's expropriation of American oil properties valued at more than $400,000,000.

The oil men asked the official support of the United States Government in their effort to have the expropriation modified.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 28—Replying to Mexico's drastic tariff increases and expropriation of the $400,000,000 foreign oil industry, the United States today prepared to discontinue its purchase of Mexican silver, and thus began the application of what can be described as "financial sanctions" against the Mexican Government.

The Treasury today followed its suspension of Mexican silver purchases by reducing the price it pays for foreign silver in New York from 45 to 44 cents an ounce. This was the first change in this quotation in almost two years.

Although Treasury officials would not explain the reason for the reduction, it was believed to be a result of the break in the London silver price, which was influenced by announcement of the deferment of U. S. purchases of Mexican silver.

Meanwhile Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, flanked by seven of his leading subordinates, received for the first time delegates from the American oil companies affected by the Mexican expropriation of oil properties. The two groups conferred together for about an hour and a half. Subsequently they said that the conference had been an exchange of information: that no decision had been reached; and that

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Cherry Blossoms And Horn-Tooters

WASHINGTON, March 28 (AP)—That beautiful bunch of botany—the Capital's Japanese cherry trees—has attracted its biggest crowd in history.

Park police estimated 182,900 persons saw the blossoms yesterday. Visitors came by air and water, on foot, and in 26,975 automobiles.

Unofficial calculations of the day's events showed a staggering stack of statistics:

Number of times impatient motorists tooted their horns—7,445,091.

Wives who told husbands to stop tooting horns—78,321.

Children who got lost but were reunited with their parents—347.

Number of couples who posed beneath the trees—14,555.

Because the cherry trees are located around the tidal basin near a main highway, north and south motor traffic was tied up for hours.

The Greater National Capital Committee said cherry trees hadn't received so much attention since youthful George Washington supposedly attacked a specimen with a hatchet.

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Vatican-Reich 'Agreement'? Hint Seen in Bishops' Stand

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, March 28—Reichsführer Hitler and his party leaders, who are leaving nothing to chance in their endeavor to present the world with overwhelming proof of German and Austrian unity at the coming plebiscites, have won an important victory for their cause by the pronouncement by Austrian Roman Catholic Bishops this week end. So far as the Germans are concerned the appeal in numerous campaign meetings is that April 10 should show Herr Hitler that "fifty million voters are behind him, all having one motto, namely One People and One Reich—Germany."

To Austrians, however, annexation of their country is presented as the beginning of a new period of economic prosperity and national resurrection. Field Marshal Hermann Göring's economic program, as announced at Vienna Saturday night, is expected to make them realize that unemployment for all Austrians of pure Aryan origin will now disappear.

"Practical Socialism in action" has also been shown by soup kitchens for the destitute in Vienna, by free trips for Austrian workers and children to North Germany and by many other charitable measures for relieving poverty in Vienna—all of which, it is hoped, will bear fruit on April 10.

But Socialism's greatest victory in the Austrian campaign is the Roman Catholic Bishops' united declaration read from all pulpits yesterday.

The declaration signed by Theodore Cardinal Innitzer and five other Roman Catholic prelates, said:

"From innermost conviction and voluntarily, we, the undersigned Bishops of the Austrian Church Province declare in connection with the great historic events in German Austria:

"We gladly acknowledge that the National Socialist movement has

(Continued on Page 4, Column 5)

Should Working Wives Quit?

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SEATTLE, Wash.—Increasing dismissal of working wives in this State brought about the recent organization of the Committee for the Defense of Women's Rights, made up of representatives of leading women's organizations. The group has already had audience with Gov. Clarence D. Martin and the King County Commissioners and has protested to the Regents of the University of Washington on the subject of what is seen as a "discrimination against women."

Those who have been interviewed on the matter of dismissing women in State and County jobs insist that it has not been meant as discriminatory against women but is only an emergency measure to tide over employment.

"But it doesn't solve the employment problem," is the reply made by Senator Mary Farquaharson, one of the spokesmen for the Committee. "Studies have been made, one by the Federal Government, showing that where working wives have been dismissed, a much greater number of individuals have been thrown back on the labor market."

In reference to King County where women are being rather generally dismissed when it becomes known that their husbands are also employed, the question was raised by a Committee member, "But why not dismiss men when it becomes known that their wives are employed? Why pick on women? To be consistent the dismissals should be made all down the line, of young men living at home whose mothers are employed, of men with a private income, of all those who have other sources of income."

The immediate incident which brought about the formation of the protest Committee was the widely publicized dismissal of Mrs. Lea Puymbroeck Miller, Art Instructor at the University of Washington, because of the ruling of the Regents of the University against a man and wife drawing salaries as members of the faculty. Spokesmen for the University insist that it was not a ruling against women at all but against married faculty members and that it might have been a man who was dismissed. To which militant members of the Committee reply, "But it wasn't the man and never is."

Going through the faculty payroll it is found, according to Committee members, that there are innumerable cases where it is impossible for a University teacher to live on the salary provided at anything above the bare subsistence level.

Hungary's Offer in Congress

WASHINGTON, March 28 (AP)—President Roosevelt sent to Congress today, without recommendation other than for "most careful consideration," Hungary's proposal for settlement of its debt to the United States.

Hungary offered last Feb. 23 to pay the debt, arising from post-war relief aid, "100 cents on the dollar," but asked to be freed of obligations to pay any interest.

The original debt was $1,685,000. Hungary has paid $478,000 in principal and interest and proposed that this be deducted, leaving the total obligation $1,207,000, to be paid in 30 annual, non-interest bearing installments.

Mr. Roosevelt told Congress:

"I believe the proposals of the Hungarian Government should receive the most careful consideration of the Congress. They represent a noteworthy wish and effort of the Hungarian Government to meet its obligations to this Government.

"In its simplest terms, the offer of the Hungarian Government is to repay to the United States the whole of the relief loan but without payment of interest thereon."

The President, apparently having in mind the opposition some Congressmen have expressed to the Hungarian debt proposal on the grounds it would serve as a precedent for larger debtors, added:

"It has of course been the consistent policy of the United States to consider each debt in the light of the circumstances of the debtor government and it is with this in view that the Hungarian communication is transmitted to the Congress."

The President's message recalled the background of Hungary's debt.

"The indebtedness of the Government of Hungary to the Government of the United States is not a war debt," he said, "but is properly designated as a relief debt."

It was contracted May, 1920, through the sale of flour by the United States to famished, post-war Hungary.

The original indebtedness of $1,685,835 was funded April, 1924, into bonds aggregating $1,939,000, maturing in 62 years. The interest rate was 3 per cent for the first 10 years, 3½ per cent thereafter.

Although some Congressmen have suggested that Hungary perhaps was prompted to make its debt proposal by one of the big debtor nations, the President said:

"The Hungarian Government has now come forward of its own initiative in an effort to reach an agreement with the United States Government under which the relief indebtedness can also be discharged in full."

He advised Congress that the Hungarian Government had called attention to the similarity of its proposal and that made by Austria in 1930 which Congress accepted.

Holding Act Upheld in Part By High Court

Substantial Victory for Business Regulation Policies

6-to1 Decision

But 'Death Sentence Clause' Is Not Prejudged by the Decision

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 28—A substantial victory was accorded to the Roosevelt policies of business regulation today, as the Supreme Court upheld the Constitutionality of two key sections of the 1935 Public Utility Holding Act by a 6 to 1 decision. The validated portions require all utility holding companies to register and furnish full information to the Securities and Exchange Commission, and impose penalties for non-compliance.

The decision does not pre-judge the "death sentence clause," which is another portion of the Act, and there is still a possibility that this clause may be thrown out when it ultimately comes up for settlement. But the sections upheld are important and basic to the Administration's program of regulation; and that program takes a long step forward by virtue of today's overwhelming vote of the Court.

The decision affirmed a Second Court of Appeals ruling which rejected the test challenge brought by the Electric Bond and Share Company against the basic act, charging it with being an unconstitutional regulation of private business.

Reed Stands Apart

Mr. Justice Cardozo, still incapacitated, and Mr. Justice Reed—who assisted in drafting the law and arguing the case before the Supreme Court—refrained from participation in the decision.

The tribunal held that the registration provision, requiring all utility holding companies to register with the Securities Exchange Commission, and the penalty clause, barring non-complying firms from using the mails or engaging in interstate commerce, are separable from the remainder of the act and constitute valid Congressional regulation of interstate commerce.

No Formal Dissent

Mr. Justice McReynolds delivered no formal dissenting opinion, written or oral, but merely noted his disagreement at the conclusion of the majority decision read by Chief Justice Hughes.

The Chief Justice said that Congress "was entitled to demand the fullest information as to organization, financial structure, and all the activities which could have any bearing upon the exercise of Congressional authority" from utility holding companies.

With the Electric Bond and Share decision, the $14,000,000,000 public utility industry finds itself facing a new era of regulation which is expected to spread over most if not all phases of its corporate activity.

50 Per Cent Registered

Companies holding about 50 per cent of the total assets of the electric light and power industry have voluntarily registered with the SEC already under the provisions of the Holding Company Act.

The balance of the industry has not yet registered, awaiting final decision from the Supreme Court.

The act which was upheld in part today was passed in 1935 after extensive Senate investigation of holding company practices. It scraped through the Senate with the margin of one vote only. Its authority is based on the power of Congress over interstate commerce, and the regulation is directed chiefly at the alleged abuses of holding company practice.

Under the act, every utility holding company controlling gas or electric properties must either show that it is not engaged in interstate commerce or register with the SEC. The only alternative is for a holding company to scale down its investments in utility properties to 10 per cent or less.

The SEC is vested with the power to reduce the complexity of the holding company structure. Unnecessary intermediary holding companies can be eliminated. Financing of such companies may be widely regulated. Representation on the board of directors of a utility concern by any one connected with banking interests is prohibited.

In the Boston Section:

Sales tax proponents descend on Statehouse for hearing.

"Winkles" to become newest New England seafood industry.

Berle tells labor it must consider problems of all groups in program.

O'Hara apologizes to Governor Quinn of Rhode Island.

and News From All New England in the

Second Section, Beginning on Page 9

Economics in the News

Railroad Consolidation — Replacing a Voluntary with a Compulsory Scheme in an Effort for Economy — Need for Co-operation

By **H. B. E.**

It is taken for granted that the remedy which the Presidential Railroad Board will elaborate for the parlous condition of the American railroads will be some new form of consolidation as an economy measure. If there were an elimination of parallel rail lines, duplicate facilities, separate terminals, etc., the savings might go a long way to reclaim the railroads.

Consolidation was the cure advanced in the Transportation Act of 1920, but it was to be voluntary, and no time limit was attached to the Statute. Moreover, the theory underlying the Act was that competition should be preserved between carriers operating in a distinct group under uniform rates.

Presumably the new Committee will recommend another approach to consolidation. After 18 years of nonaction there is no point in affirming the 1920 Act. Consolidation must be made compulsory, as it was made in Great Britain. Under the British Amalgamation Act, a time limit was provided in which consolidation might be brought about by voluntary effort, after which time limit consolidation was compulsory under conditions set forth in the Act. In New York circles a scheme of compulsory consolidation is expected to head the recommendation without any preliminary title in it for voluntary consolidation. Nor is it expected that the competitive feature of the 1920 Act will be retained. There is no more sense in insuring competition among the carriers than in the provision of electricity. Besides, carrier competition is provided by other means of transportation.

Twofold Problem Involved

The problem facing any new scheme of consolidation is twofold. First, there is the attitude of localities deprived of railroad facilities; second, the attitude of railroad labor.

As for the former, Harold M. Fleming on our financial pages some time ago illustrated the difficulty. He reported the vigorous opposition on the part of local shippers to the projected dismemberment of the Minneapolis and St. Louis Railroad. This is a line which has not met operating expenses for many years and has been in bankruptcy since the twenties. Here, obviously, is a line with no economic justification. Yet local interests loath, as ever, to give up two depots and two lines bidding for traffic, are working up opposition against competitive bidders for their traffic. Multiply this case many fold and you will get some idea of shipper objection to any scheme of comprehensive consolidation.

In New York last week, I heard several examples of what might be expected from railroad labor to any consolidation scheme. They were given at a symposium conducted by the Academy of Political Science. A speaker told of the experiences with railroad labor of a company with which he was connected. It had operated a branch line at a loss for many years. A decision was reached to install a diesel-motor single coach. This would have reduced the labor force from five to two, but would have returned a profit. However, the Railroad Brotherhood insisted the company should retain the same labor complement. Consequently, the whole line was abandoned, and instead of two workers keeping their jobs, none was retained.

Day's Pay for 12 Minutes

Improvements in service with a view to insuring economies met with a similar attitude in connecting Jersey City, N. J., with Long Island. The railroad formerly maintained a lighter service, and the transfer of freight occupied a whole day. When the lighter was dispensed with, the operation was reduced to 12 minutes. But a labor board handed down a decision that a day's wage should be paid for 12 minutes' work.

Judging from these examples, compulsory consolidation would have hard sledding in effecting real savings. Nobody wants to see any one interest in the railroad make all the sacrifices. But, if capital is to be put through the wringer in any consolidation scheme, as is generally proposed, labor must co-operate. Otherwise a more workable capital structure would be undermined again by progressive demands from labor.

Bulgaria Returning to Self-Rule

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SOFIA, Bulgaria, March 28—There is a parliament here again. After three years of outright dictatorship King Boris is trying to return to some of the forms of popular government. On the night of May 19, 1935, a group of armed officers seized the Royal Palace, suspended the Constitution, abolished Parliament and forced the King to accept a dictatorship under a small group of fascistic reformers. Gradually, however, the King regained control. His army then ousted the conspirators and set out to restore at least the outward appearance of Parliamentarism.

Elections, held each Sunday during March, are part of this move toward self-government. Yesterday the elections were concluded by voting in Sofia and the Sofia district. In the capital itself the Opposition won 100 per cent victory. Of seven Deputies chosen, all are against the Government; two are Fascist and five are members of the "Peoples Bloc."

In the Sofia rural districts, however, most of the Deputies are favorable to the Government. This alignment is typical of all election returns. The cities have voted against the Cabinet while the villages are more favorable to it. There are 160 deputies in all, of whom half probably are in the Opposition.

Compromise Plan

The new system is designed to be a compromise between authoritarianism and democracy. There are no formally constituted parties so there were no party tickets and no party agitation. Each candidate works independently and is responsible only to his constituency. On each ballot there was one single name. In theory the Government itself has no tickets, but actually gave its support to one candidate in each district.

The Government says it has won a decisive majority of the seats.

The new Parliament is only an advisory body, and has no real authority. It cannot force a Goverpment to resign. Theoretically it is not divided into party groups. How the system will work one cannot forecast. Many old politicians have been elected and they may cause the Government much trouble. It may be a source of strife and confusion like the old Parliament. In any case it is a safety valve or channel for the expression of popular opinion. Perhaps it is even an organ for popular control and so may relieve the political tension.

"Controlled Democracy"

But the move is a sincere attempt on part of Boris to supplant the personal regime with a "controlled democracy." If it works it may be a first step toward further democratic developments. The elections have shown that the Left Wing elements, namely, the Communists and Agrarians are the strongest political forces in Bulgaria. Next came the Fascists. The new Parliament may be considered moderately Left Wing. The most aggressive group in it will be the Peoples Bloc.

Elections in the provinces were by no means free from coercion and intimidation, and there were many charges of fraud. Vehement political feelings have been aroused, and there is much resentment of all restrictions of civil liberty. Storm clouds hang over Bulgaria's path toward self-government, but Boris is still determined to follow it.

Sofia Recognizes Ethiopian Conquest

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Sofia, Bulgaria, March 28

Bulgaria today joined the list of nations which have recognized King Victor Emmanual as both "King of Italy and Emperor of Ethiopia."

King Boris Saturday accepted the credentials of the new Italian Minister to Sofia. They included the reference to the Italian monarch as the sovereign of the new Mussolinian Empire.

Bulgaria has previously given de facto recognition. De jure recognition has not yet been granted.

Italy Warns Paris on Spain; Talks With Britain Advance

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ROME, March 28—The Fascist Government openly warned France through the "Informazione Diplomatica," whose bulletins are written by high officials of the Italian Foreign Office, that French intervention in Spain at this moment—believed in Italy to be the closing stage of the civil war—would have unpredictable and certainly serious repercussions which might compromise peace in Europe.

Before this grave warning was issued, Count Galeazzo, the Italian Foreign Minister, was in consultation with Lord Perth, the British Ambassador in Rome, renewing the pledges already given by the Fascist Government that Italy had no territorial, political or economic aims in Spanish territory and that it would withdraw its volunteers from Spain when the French and Russians also withdrew.

Italy's attitude in Spain appears to have won the approval of the British Government. While the situation and its possible developments are admittedly very grave, hopes are entertained that a fresh crisis may be averted and that Britain will exert all her influence with the French Government to save the policy of non-intervention.

Italian Aid in Spain

Italians make no secret of the part which Fascist legionnaires are playing in the war in Spain and the impressive list of Italian casualties published yesterday is viewed as a timely reminder of the sacrifices made by Italy to oust Communism from Spain.

At the same time is is emphasized in Fascist quarters that, true to her word, Italy in recent months has not sent one single soldier or armaments of any sort to Gen. Francisco Franco, while France and Russia are accused of having dispatched considerable re-enforcements to the Spanish Government forces.

Anglo-Italian negotiations are drawing rapidly to a close. Count Ciano and Lord Perth had two long interviews—Saturday and yesterday—and further substantial progress toward a general settlement is reported. It is understood that the two diplomats have begun to study the various formulas embodying the understanding that has already been reached between the two Governments. The Anglo-Italian accord, according to reliable information, will be based on Britain's recognition of the Italian Empire in Ethiopia and on Italy's pledge to maintain and respect the status quo in the Mediterranean area, the Near East and the East African zone. Both undertakings, however, are subject to certain conditions, it is understood.

Recognition of Ethiopia

British recognition of the annexation by Italy is expected to be given as the assumption that the League of Nations, directly or indirectly, indorses such recognition. The Italian pledge to withdraw its troops from Spain is conditional on the withdrawal of non-Spanish volunteers now fighting on the side of the Valencia Government. But—and this is very important—both the British and Italian Governments are fully satisfied with the assurances reciprocally exchanged on these vital questions.

Last week the first detachment of Italian troops withdrawn from Libya as a concession to Britain came home. Almost 4,000 officers and men which had helped garrison Italy's North African colony disembarked at Naples.

No financial provisions are expected to be embodied in the accord, but Italy expects that the way will be opened for long-term loans from British capital for development of its Empire.

The Italian press has prominently reproduced London newspaper articles saying that the negotiations had created a favorable impression in London's financial section.

Franco Advance Continues

HENDAYE, France (at the Spanish Frontier), March 28 (AP)—Insurgent armies driving toward Barcelona and the Mediterranean today captured Barbastro and Fraga, Government strongholds on main routes to the Government capital.

Beyond Fraga, completely occupied early today, the Insurgents reached mountain positions only 13 miles from Lerida, "key to Catalonia" and most important city between the onrushing insurgents and Barcelona.

Both armies indicated they expected a major battle, perhaps the last of the war, to be fought east of Lerida on the Catalonian plains where the Government was concentrating men and munitions for a stand. Lerida is 80 miles west of Barcelona.

Barbastro, 38 miles northwest of Lerida, fell to the northernmost Insurgent column driving eastward from Huesca. It long had been Government headquarters in Huesca Province and was center of a highway network linking Government defenses in the foothills of the Pyrennes.

Navarrese and Moroccan troops under Gen. Juan Yague drove through Fraga toward Lerida. Insurgent dispatches said a pontoon bridge was thrown across the Cinca River at Fraga, permitting artillery, tanks and trucks to stream across to join the drive toward Barcelona.

Government troops were in retreat toward the Mediterranean.

Coupled with the Lerida campaign was a series of advances on the entire 135-mile eastern front, stretching from Boltana on the far north, a short distance from the French frontier, to Morella on the south.

Each advance was to the east and each moved the Insurgent line closer to the Mediterranean, Morella, 30 miles from the coast, being the nearest.

By this steady press eastward the Insurgents sought to sever the remaining major segment of Spanish Government territory, Northern Catalonia and Southeastern Valencia, and thereby force the weakened halves to capitulate.

The Barcelona-Madrid Government has made no effort to minimise the critical situation on the battlefront, and Government communiques have reported Insurgent advances of 75 to 100 miles on the eastern sector since General Franco began his long-promised major offensive on March 9.



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As a friendly note of hospitality for that guest room you have prepared so carefully, choose flowers to harmonize with the colors in the room! Flower shops advertising in the Monitor are constantly helping the hostess with just such important details . . . and consider it a normal part of their service.

Ship to 'Plant' New Ocean Cable

NEW YORK, March 28 (AP)—Loaded with what its owners described today as the world's longest chain—4200 feet—the cable ship Lord Kelvin leaves this week to conduct a "plowing under" expedition on the bottom of the Atlantic Ocean.

The Western Union Telegraph Company, the owners, said the Lord Kelvin would attempt to plow ocean cables into the bottom of the sea, to protect them from damage caused by fish net drags.

The Lord Kelvin will proceed to the Irish fishing waters where the experiment will begin.

The company's engineers have developed a plow which, in one operation, cuts a furrow, lays a cable and covers it over. It was necessary, however, to produce a line capable of withstanding a 65,000-pound stress and flexible enough to permit its management by the complicated paying-out equipment. Hence the chain, forged of 12,500 nickel steel links.

Austrian Immigration Considered by Brazil

RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil, March 28 (AP)—The Foreign Office has under advisement the possibility of admitting Austrian refugees to settle the interior of Brazil.

Officials said Foreign Minister Oswaldo Aranha would make a statement in a few days.

To permit entry of Austrians, Brazil must reinterpret or suspend a Constitutional proviso limiting immigration from any country to 2 per cent of its nationals residing in this country the past 50 years. Austria's 1937 quota was 1655 immigrants.

Shortly after Senor Aranha took office on March 15 he said Brazil's greatest problem in the next half century would be racial amalgamation. "We must solve it with increased immigration of white races," he said.

Brazil's civilized population, estimated at 47,000,000, is concentrated in an area 300 miles wide along the Atlantic seaboard. This leaves nearly two-thirds of its 3,285,000 square miles inhabited by aborigines.

German Plane Seeks Over-Water Record

RIO DE JANEIRO, March 28 (AP)—A German Dornier plane, flying from Southampton, England, to South America, reported from mid-ocean today all was well. The plane was catapulted from Lufthansa's plane carrier Westphalen off Southampton at 9 a. m., (E. S. T.) Sunday in an attempt to set an over-water distance record.

The plane had fuel for 48 hours flying and was ordered to continue until its fuel gave out. Should the fuel last the plane was expected to go as far as Buenos Aires.

Foreign Affairs Notebook

This Was Bohemia

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Czechoslovakia, heritage of the once vast Bohemian empire, regained independence from Hapsburg rule in 1918. Czechs and Slovaks severed relations with Austria-Hungary and formed a constitutional democracy, chiefly through the efforts of Thomas G. Masaryk, who became its first President. It was recognised by the Peace Conference in 1919.

The people—numbering 14,000,000 of which 35 per cent are neither Czechs nor Slovaks—include German, Pole, Ruthene, and Magyar minorities, who at various times since 1918 have shown signs of discontent. But Czechoslovakians have on the whole a creditable record in meeting minority demands.

Germans, scattered along the north and northwest frontier, number about 3,500,000. German pressure has stimulated the smaller pro-Government German parties to unite with Konrad Henlein's Sudeten German party which is demanding autonomy. Herr Henlein now has gained control of 55 seats in a chamber of 300. A Slovak group led by Andreas Hlinka, is also making autonomy demands.

The Government, under the Czechoslovakia Treaty of 1919, guarantees the minorities proportional representation in public offices, with religious and cultural rights. Schools and government offices in German areas are granted the use of German language. But in the past year Premier Hodza has opened more State offices to Sudetens, and increased social welfare distribution to counteract growing influence.

Surrounded by totalitarian neighbors with territorial ambitions, its small but strong army insufficient to protect long frontiers, Czechoslovakia made defensive alliances with France and Russia which these powers have again promised to honor. The Reich, reported to have urged the Czechs to break off their relations with Russia, offers instead bilateral agreements which would give Germany dominating influence. Power politics have moved the Czechs a long way from immediate post-war days when faith in the League of Nations and cooperation with Rumania and Yugoslavia in the Little Entente appeared the key to its security.

A Monday Feature

30,000 on Strike in France Despite Mediation Efforts

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

The News

PARIS, March 28—More than 30,000 workers are still on strike today in automobile and metallurgical factories near Paris despite constant efforts at mediation sponsored by the Government.

Premier Léon Blum and the French Defense Ministers of War, Navy and Air, as well as the Minister of Labor, today conferred with representatives of these sit-down strikers and with Labor leaders. A similar conference yesterday made little or no progress toward settlement.

A second feature of this strike is that it is disowned by the CGT—the major French Labor Federation—and by the Socialists and Communists.

The main cause of the conflict is the workers' demand for a 10 per cent pay increase. The strikes have a political aspect as well, since the metallurgical workers are demanding that the Government send arms to help the Government forces in Spain.

Settlement is rendered difficult by the fact that the strikers have stopped work and in some cases have occupied the plant in direct violation of new labor legislation which provides for conciliation and arbitration procedure. Their action was also contrary to a pledge given to M. Blum recently by labor leaders to abstain from strikes and to speed up production in industries affecting the national defense.

The Background

France's trail-blazing accomplishments in the field of labor legislation, although admittedly experimental, offer a significant contrast to America's efforts to solve the problem of strikes.

The new French law on conciliation and arbitration of labor disputes is the first of six bills constituting a "modern labor statute," or "Code of Social Peace," as it has been called. This law stands alone, however, and becomes effective immediately without waiting for the other measures now before Parliament.

What happens now, in France, when there is a labor conflict? What is the procedure under the recent legislation?

The French Method

Theoretically at least, every dispute or disagreement of every sort between employer and employees must first of all be submitted to a Conciliation Commission, provided for in the collective labor contracts, and consisting essentially of an equal number of representatives of employers and workers. This Commission must produce an accord acceptable to both parties within a week. If it does not, then the two parties each name an arbiter.

Similarly these two arbiters—there may be more than two, so long as there are an equal number representing each side; but two is the general rule—have a week in which to endeavor to reach an agreement on an arbitration sentence. Not infrequently the arbiters are able to agree on a compromise solution—but it is not always accepted by both sides.

If, as seems to occur in a majority of cases, the two arbiters cannot agree, they must name a superarbiter. This superarbiter must be a French citizen—there is no other special requirement. If the arbiters cannot agree on a superarbiter—and they seldom can—then this superarbiter is appointed by the Government. Sometimes the choice of a superarbiter is made directly by the Premier or the Minister of Labor, as in the case of strikes including a whole industry or region. At other times it is the Prefect—the representative of the Ministry of the Interior in each locality—who names the superarbiter.

Arbitration Court

These three arbiters now have the task of elaborating a decision from which there is normally no appeal. In certain instances it is possible to appeal to a "Superior Arbitration Court," composed of the Vice-President of the Council of State, to members of this Council (usually members of the magistracy), two State functionaries and two representatives of the employers and the labor unions.

A maximum limit of one month is set for the solution of each labor dispute. During this time, in theory, work has not been interrupted, since the conciliation and arbitration procedures are supposed to replace the strike or lockout. Actually, however, experience has shown that in most cases the workers strike, either at once, or when conciliation fails, or when the two arbiters fail to agree. Sometimes they strike when they do not like the decision of the superarbiter.

Nevertheless, the general impression is that the arbitration system, which has been in effect for over a year and has now been revised and codified anew, has on the whole been a success. It has not averted strikes in many instances, but it has facilitated the settlement of them.

Sliding Wage Scale

The new obligatory arbitration law, however, contains a radical innovation: the so-called "sliding wage scale." Under this clause, the arbiters or the superarbiter are required to adjust wages and salaries proportionately to variations in living costs. The law provides that wages must be increased if the official index of living costs shows an increase of 5 per cent, provided there has been no salary increase for the last six months. If the index of living costs varies as much as 10 per cent, the salary change must be made at once, without waiting for the delay of six months.

If the employer can prove to the satisfaction of the arbiters and the superarbiter that his business is not in a position to increase wages, then the "sliding scale" clause does not apply; but the burden of proof is placed on the employer.

The great question raised by this section of the new law is: what will happen when living costs start falling? Will organized labor accept the reduction of salaries every six months or oftener, to keep pace with a general deflation? The statements of French labor leaders leave room for considerable doubt on this subject. The problem does not arise for the present, however, as retail prices and living costs continue uninterrupted their upward trend. In the past two years retail prices in Paris have risen more than 50 per cent while the official index for the living costs of a working class family shows an increase of more than 40 per cent.

Support Pledged to Blum

PARIS, March 28 (AP)—Léon Jouhaux, Secretary of the General Confederation of Labor, yesterday pledged workers' support of the Government's fight with the Senate against a National Union Cabinet.

Suspicions have been expressed such a ministry might serve as an excuse to put the Rightists in power.

M. Jouhaux, speaking at Caen before 3,000 Leftists, declared:

"The working class will go as far as an active general strike in order to bar the road against threatening domestic Fascism."

The Labor Confederation, an organization of 5,000,000 workers, is one of the main backers of the People's Front Cabinet.

At the same time, M. Jouhaux demanded of the Government that it institute foreign exchange control, "nationalization of trusts," and other measures.

College Graduates Urged To Act in Civic Affairs

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, March 28—There is a widespread tendency among college graduates to discuss community problems from afar rather than to take an active part in solving them, Beulah I. Coon of the Office of Education in Washington stated at the State Home Economics Education Conference held in the Bellevue-Stratford Hotel recently.

"College education," she declared, "should be directed toward participation in community affairs and improvement of community conditions."

A Colonial Woman's 'Diary'

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Mt. Vernon, Virginia
Wednesday, March 15th, 1769.

After days of journeying, a most delicious sleep, with feathered, linen and comfort of great elegance. Colonel Washington's consort (as he does dub her) was the Widow Custis, and much of this fine gear hers before she wed the Colonel. Also two children, sweet creatures both.

Arrived here at high noon yesterday, the Washington Coach meeting us at Alexandria.

At first awed by Colonel Washington. He, though overbig in the hands and feet, of such dignified port that my curtsey was lower than I before did ever make save to His Excellency—or perforce to our own Governor at home. 'Tis strange he should so affect me and Henry as well, for he be but a Colonel and his mansion fine but not princely.

Plump Mrs. Washington

Never, never, never, have I encountered such mud as we did meet with from Alexandria here. 'Twas because of it that Colonel Washington did send the coach so I be not utterly bespattered a-horseback, but ere we arrived was I so shaken and jolted that for the first time in this journey did I groan aloud, at which Henry did but laugh and I as well, and we did make our appearance with almost unseemly levity.

Madam Washington a little person, but with an Air, though she be overplump. Much Company being entertained and the Gentlemen closeted all the afternoon. When Henry did return to our chamber, never have I heard him so warm in praise! He did declare Colonel Washington a man of substance and was pleased beyond telling that the Colonel did agree with him to a marvel on the grim necessity of holding the Virginia planters to the non-importation agreements.

In the evening a most elegant collation, and we did walk minuets, Colonel Washington honoring me once, and a Mr. Richard Henry Lee three times.

Prideful to vanity of Henry's conversation. All did listen most flatteringly to his comment on affairs political, and e'en must I confess that I felt secret satisfaction when I did let fall gossip of Boston, New York, Philadelphia and the Jerseys, when no Lady present, including Madam Washington, had ever been north of Alexandria.

'Tis not that the shadow of what is to come does ever leave me, but there arrives a moment when one can fear no more, and I have covenanted with myself to live each day to itself alone and not in my mind enter the wilderness until I enter it in the flesh.

Each day have I taken my great burden to the Lord since we did leave New York, and I do whisper to myself "the prayer of a righteous man"—and I do feel that the Almighty must include females in this—"availeth much," and, God wot, am I striving for seemliness of conduct, and though I do walk minuets against my Pastor's bidding, I have refrained from patches and cologne water, and my pink taffety in such a state it sure can make me no snare for any man.

Thursday, March 16th.

Madam Washington but in to tell me, of all things, that my brother William arrives here betimes. He has sent word ahead of him by a Black. Now what betides? 'Tis obvious that he is here held in esteem.

Colonel Washington in this land scheme as well as William and all the others. For sure the Colonel is not a man to let the wives and babies of his friends go unwarned among savages. I did recount to him of Doright and my poor Hetty, and he so human and understanding that, an the moment be Right, I shall confide to him my own woes. 'Tis something to marvel at, but I do feel toward him much as I do toward Master Cooper, and yet, if I mistake not, he be an Episcopal.

Attended Quaker Meeting in Philadelphia. None speak by ordered service. They most tranquil in the long silences. Their garb would please my dear Mother, who does still incline to those mousy shades which the Friends do ever wear. Their name, Friends, far warmer than their manners. Henry does declare them a fine, Godly folk, though a bit overfond of their silver.

Adelaide Stedman

Sybil Speaks

The significant moments in American Revolutionary times and during the formative days of the Republic are recorded in the "Diary" of Sybil Westworth, a fictional character, whose entries are based upon authentic information of the period. This is the thirty-sixth installment. The Diary has been appearing three times a week: Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays.

French Keep Hold on Syria; Nationalist Group Arrested

The News

DAMASCUS, Syria (AP)—Mounir El Ajlany, Deputy in Parliament and leader of the Opposition to the Government, was arrested with 13 followers recently in a police raid on a meeting in a private house.

Ajlany, former chief of the Nationalist bloc, the "Ironshirts," resigned recently, after bitterly criticizing Premier Djemil Mardan in Parliament for what he called his "pro-French policy."

Police said that Ajlany and the others were arrested for holding a political meeting without a permit. They were believed to have been discussing the Franco-Syrian treaty. This treaty signed Sept. 9, 1936, permits the Syrian Republic to assume self-rule after three years. Syria now is under a League of Nations mandate to France.

The Background

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

DAMASCUS—France's apparently extreme reluctance to accord Syria even the limited independence granted to it in the treaty which was signed in 1936, and which was supposed to replace the Mandate from the League, is the chief topic of conversation here.

Superficially at least, France's attitude compares unfavorably with that of Great Britain toward the Iraqis, who were granted their independence in 1932, although they are regarded as far more backward than the Syrians either educationally, socially or economically.

The treaty granting Syria a limited amount of independence was negotiated in 1936 after Damascus and the other large cities had staged a general strike lasting almost two months.

Although about a year and a half has elapsed since the treaty was negotiated, the French Parliament has not yet debated it, and it has not been officially signed. During this period Ata Bey Ayoubi, the Syrian Prime Minister had visited Paris more than once in order to get the French Government to take some action, but the only results of those visits have been optimistic assurances and comfortable promises about the immediate—and indefinite future.

The French point of view, as elucidated in long and numerous formal interviews and informal conversations, can be summarized in the following points:

1. Desire to protect the non-Moslem minorities. The French officials here point out the record of Iraq after obtaining its independence, where Assyrians have been ruthlessly treated, other Christian communities are constantly oppressed and Jews are persecuted.

2. Need to keep the country together, since many regions would fight to break away from Syria were France's supervision to be removed. Even now the inhabitants of Jebel Druze, al-Jezirah and the Alewites want autonomy.

3. Lack of administrative ability among the ruling classes.

4. Necessity of preventing the occupation of the country by Germany or Italy, the two European Powers now trying hard to gain a foothold in this part of the world. The Syrians being unable to offer serious resistance to an imperialist Power that might try to invade, the French argue that they must remain in Syria to protect it just as Britain remains in Egypt to protect that country.

Dispute Over Oil Rights

More important than these considerations, everyone of which is challenged with more or less success by the Syrian Nationalists, are certain other factors. There is, first of all, the matter of oil.

There is oil in Syria which the French are anxious to get for the Iraq Petroleum Company, in which they hold a quarter share. The Syrians naturally feel that they should be allowed to auction it to the highest bidder, even if Germany or Italy were to get it.

No less important is the question of the future of the Bank of Syria, a French concern. Anxious to retain control of the country's financial and industrial life even after relinquishing political control, the French insist that the Syrian Government should be obliged to leave this bank as the State bank for a period of 25 years.

Keynes' Urges European Pact

LONDON, March 28 (CP)—Creation of a new European pact within the scope of the existing League of Nations as a step toward ultimate collective security and positive peace is advocated here by Prof. J. M. Keynes, noted economist, in "The New Statesman and Nation."

Constitution of such a pact would relieve the League of its inoperative organs and would be extremely simple, he writes. It would become the first offspring of the League dwelling with amity in its parents' house and sharing its common interests and activities.

Under the proposed pact, participating members would be called on to give definite undertakings to one another, with the power to act by the voice of the majority. Professor Keynes suggests voting power could be apportioned on the following basis: Great Britain, France, and Russia, ten votes each; Poland and Czechoslovakia, four; Switzerland, Holland, Belgium, and the Scandinavian and Balkan countries, two each, and the Baltic states and Spanish provinces, one each.

Professor Keynes suggests that sanctions attached to the new pact should be: financial assistance and rupture of relations, blockade, full military alliance.

"Smaller powers with less than four votes should not be committed to join any sanctions without their own assent in any particular case," he says. "Members of the pact among themselves would of course accept the results of arbitration indorsed by a majority vote . . . renouncing altogether the instrument of war.

"Their general staffs would be in regular collaboration with reference to air defense and blockade. But they should be concerned no less with the arts of peace, and aim at becoming the nucleus of a new system of freedom of trade and intercourse so that a citizen of the European League would again enjoy his old personal liberties."

When the European League decided to act, members of the old League would be invited of their own free will to participate in the decision. "The hope would be for the blessing of other offspring, in particular an American League, headed by the United States, and perhaps in due course Pacific and African leagues, and a league for middle and nearer Asia."

Professor Keynes was the principal representative of the British Treasury at the Versailles Peace Conference at which the League of Nations was created.

'Peter Pan' to Play For U. S. Children

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 28—The Clare Tree Major Theater for Children will take Sir James Barrie's fantasy, "Peter Pan," on tour from the Atlantic to the Pacific coasts next fall, it was announced here today.

This will be the first time the play will ever have been presented for boys and girls in the smaller cities, towns, and villages. It was originally produced in the United States in 1906, with Maude Adams in the leading rôle, after a successful run of two years in London. Miss Adams toured with it in 1907 and 1912, and Miss Eva Le Gallienne, with her Civic Repertoire Theater, took it on the road in 1931. None of these tours, however, reached the masses of American children living outside the large metropolitan centers.

U. S. Moscow Embassy Changes Its Personnel

WASHINGTON, March 28 (AP)—Loy W. Henderson, First Secretary of the American Embassy at Moscow, was ordered today to return here for duty at the State Department.

Mr. Henderson, whose home is in Colorado Springs, Colo., has been in Moscow since the United States and the Soviet Union established diplomatic relations in 1933.

The State Department announced he had been succeeded as First Secretary by Stuart E. Grummon of Newark, N. J., the present Second Secretary. Mr. Grummon also will act as Consul at Moscow.

Alexander C. Kirk of Chicago, former Counselor of the Embassy at Rome, will become Counselor at Moscow as a result of the changes, which officials here described as "routine." Ambassador Joseph E. Davies will leave Moscow soon for his new post at Brussels. Mr. Davies' successor in Soviet Russia has not yet been named.

King James Bible Chief Anglo Bond, Tweedsmuir States

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—The King James version of the Bible is not only one of the greatest pieces of literature in the world, but forms the chief bond between the English-speaking people, Lord Tweedsmuir, Governor General of Canada, declared in a recent address before members and friends of the British and Foreign Bible Society of Canada and Newfoundland. The meeting marked the fourth centenary of the introduction of the English Bible.

If the Bible were used more often today as a guide to statesmanship, he said, as it was in the past, there would be more wisdom in the world.

Dr. H. J. Cody, President of the University of Toronto, commended the work of the 15 auxiliaries and 3,500 branch societies of the Bible Society in Canada and Newfoundland. A resolution adopted by the assembly expressed praise of the work accomplished by the British and Foreign Bible Society during the past 134 years of its work, and called for increased support of this work through the auxiliaries in these lands.

Ford's Latest: Cheap Tractors

WAYS, Ga., March 28 (AP)—Henry Ford says he intends to start production as soon as possible on a new low-cost farm tractor.

The manufacturer said in an interview he was convinced a back-to-the-farm movement would precede a new era of prosperity in the United States. "Cheap tractors and low-cost farm implements are a great need in this connection," he said.

For weeks Mr. Ford has checked performance of experimental tractors here on his 85,000-acre plantation. "We have been testing two tractors," Mr. Ford said, "and they perform to my entire satisfaction. We will begin production just as quickly as we can." The proposed new tractor would be powered by eight-cylinder motors, such as now used in passenger cars and trucks. "They will be light, powerful, and efficient," he said. "They will be designed to do almost everything on the farm."

Finley Defends Press Before Journalists

WACO, Texas, March 28 (AP)—Dr. John H. Finley, Editor-in-Chief of the New York Times, said March 25 the printed word and editors who use it fearlessly to project the truth were responsible for modern democracy.

Dr. Finley's address was the Don Mellett Memorial Lecture for 1938, delivered to the Southwest Journalism Congress at Baylor University.

Elk Grow Soft on Relief

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OMAHA, Neb.—The elk in the national parks are going soft. They have been put on relief; they like it; and they don't propose to go back to work.

The snows of last season were too deep for the elk to root out a living, so the Park Service grew hay for them. Now that the snow is gone, the animals still continue to haunt the places where the winter haystacks were provided. Problem, posed by Thomas J. Allen, Jr., regional Service director: how to instill rugged individualism into the elk again, and teach them to forage once more?

Electricity Only One Phase Of Far-Flung TVA Enterprise

WASHINGTON, March 28 (AP)—The public was warned by spokesmen from both sides of the TVA controversy to guard against purely partisan propaganda during the forthcoming congressional inquiry whose details are today before the House, following passage of a Senate resolution calling for a joint inquiry.

Senators Lester Hill (D) of Alabama and H. Styles Bridges (R) of New Hampshire, in a radio debate, each declared that misleading statements and articles are being put forth by propagandists with the object of pressing the respective arguments regardless of their impartial merit.

Meanwhile, figures were made public showing that $155,000,000 had been spent by the Federal Government on the TVA program, affecting an area as large as the New England states.

By Tully Nettleton
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—Members of the Tennessee Valley Authority staff often are a little annoyed at the fact that people seem to think of the TVA exclusively in terms of electric power. This, they insist, is only one of its phases and the other activities carried on under that agency bulk in the aggregate as large as or probably larger than power controversy which has brought it so conspicuously into the public eye.

These other activities begin with navigation and flood control. In fact, if it were not for the navigation and flood control aspects there could not be, constitutionally, any governmentally owned power dams or generating plants on the Tennessee River.

The Federal Government has always had jurisdiction of navigable rivers and has been spending money on their improvement for more than a century. Its interest in the control or prevention of floods has likewise been recognized for some time. On these facts the Supreme Court in the Ashwander case (February, 1936) upheld the constitutionality of the Government's sale of power from dams built in connection with navigation and flood control works.

The Legal View

So, when they are speaking legalistically, TVA officials are always careful to emphasize the navigation and flood control purposes. And the dams do carry out in major degree the congressional mandate to provide a 9-foot shipping channel in the river from its mouth at Paducah, Ky., to Knoxville, Tenn., a water distance of 650 miles. In 1936 there were 2,166,000 tons of freight carried on the river, much of it, of course, for only a short distance. This would be equivalent to about four freight trains a day moving over some part of the route. But Army Corps of Engineers estimated some years ago that if the river were improved it would by 1950 carry 17,800,000 tons of freight annually at a saving of $22,800,000.

As to flood control, the last annual report of TVA asserts that on four occasions during January and February, 1937, Norris Dam was able to reduce flood heights in Chattanooga by from three to five feet and that the operation of the works thus far completed on the Tennessee River reduced the flood crest at Cairo, Ill., by 6 inches—which can be an important difference when water is almost at the top of the dikes. Because of the heavy rainfall in the Tennessee Valley, it is believed that the TVA dams, when they are completed, will save as much as two feet or more in the height of floods on the lower Mississippi River.

There is, of course, one school of engineers which argues that low dams would be more effective aids to navigation and flood control than are the high dams which generate electric power. But the sale of power helps to pay for the dams and locks. And the sponsors of TVA are obviously to some extent responsible for the pre-eminence which power production and yardstick rates occupy in public impressions of the undertaking.

If the dams and reservoirs, however, are to be permanently useful for any purpose, the processes of water and soil conservation must begin a long way upstream. It must begin at the very headwaters of the smallest brooks and even on the farm and forest lands before the raindrops collect into rills. For example, one photograph in a booklet called "Soil," issued by TVA, shows how silt washed down from upstream has formed acres of land in one power dam reservoir, filling it up almost to the cross-bar of a telephone pole that stood in the basin. Eleven power reservoirs on the Deep River in North Carolina have filled up completely with mud within 50 years.

Erosion Is Problem

A large part of the silt that is filling up the lake in the photograph came from a region near Ducktown, in the southeast corner of Tennessee, where in a copper mining era of some years ago every shred of grass and forest cover was killed off an area of 50 square miles by fumes from the early methods of copper smelting. Elsewhere throughout the Tennessee River valley the problem of erosion is less striking but none the less actual. The combination of heavy rainfall, steep slopes, hillside farming and extensive planting of clean-tilled row crops—corn and cotton—has made for tremendous losses in wastage of fertile topsoil.

The TVA is attacking this problem in several ways. From two large nurseries it has had people plant some 50,000,000 trees on land that needs forest cover. These trees are mostly black locust which grows fast and also adds nitrogen to the soil. There are also Asiatic chestnuts and other trees bearing a nut or berry crop.

In addition to this, it is encouraging local co-operative terracing clubs or terracing schools, from which farmers learn how to terrace their land so as to retard the water runoff. Other methods of checking soil erosion include the placing of thousands of brush, log or stone dams by CCC boys under TVA direction.

But going back to the individual farms, the effort is being made there to discourage steep hillside cultivation, promote use of more land for woodlots and pasture and instill the habit of planting winter cover crops. For these pasturage and cover crops an important element is commercial fertilizer. The five southeastern States of Alabama, Georgia, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Florida use one half of all the mineral fertilizer used in the United States, partly because the workable phosphate deposits are located in Florida and Tennessee and partly because land impoverished by cotton farming has demanded it.

The TVA agriculturists, led by Dr. Harcourt Morgan, emphasize that phosphate fertilizers are important to the growing of leguminous pasture and cover crops which rebuild the fertility and the nitrogen content of the soil. Hence they are using the plentiful electric power at Muscle Shoals to experiment with improvements in the long-used electric furnace method of concentrating rock phosphates for fertilizers.

La Guardia Seeks Speedy Action On New Relief Taxes

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 28—As New York City's 183,000 unemployed on home relief today began to feel the impact of the 10 per cent reduction in their grants ordered by the Board of Estimate for April 1, Mayor Fiorello H. La Guardia turned to the preparation of an emergency message to the City Council tomorrow, urging the immediate passage of his new relief tax proposals that would postpone the cut until mid-summer.

These taxes, broached by his last week, are expected to yield about $9,500,000, nearly $12,000,000 less than the amount adequate to meet a $21,000,000 impending deficit in relief funds.

The Workers' Alliance, relief workers' union, today had assurance from the Mayor that he "wants to provide relief with money—not talk." Speaking to 1,800 petitioners from this group, James M. Kieran, of the mayoral secretariat, reiterated that enactment of the new levies as quickly as possible was "the only method by which we can provide the funds to rescind the 10 per cent cut."

Hopes for Speedy Action

"The Mayor would like to point out," he added, "that this program of raising revenue to finance relief must later be augmented through action by the State Legislature.

"The Mayor is very hopeful the Council would take proper action Tuesday. Only this will permit us to start the month of April on the basis existing before the reduction."

There continued to be little evidence here today, however, that the Council's temporary finance committee with its gavel in Tammany hands would be "rushed into new taxes." These anti-Fusion forces are proceeding on the ground that the 10 per cent cut is strictly the Mayor's own action, with the sanction of his Fusion Board of Estimate, so that any belt-tightening it causes among the city's jobless must, in the Tammany view, reflect straight back to this source.

Council Conflict

With the three-months old fight for control of the Council now in the courts, under the temporary rules of the evenly divided body, the Democrats are in the saddle and finding in the relief emergency a most interesting "embarrassment" for the Mayor. Simultaneously Councilman Abner C. Surpless, Brooklyn Republican, has deserted the coalition for the Democratic viewpoint, making the political balance in the Council one-up for the Tammany bloc.

Thus it is that the organization is finding full opportunity to assert its prerogative to extend consideration of the new proposals indefinitely, especially since this may well increase citizen exasperation to the point where another investigation of Fusion direction of relief will be inevitable. Indeed, a telegram petitioning this step is before Gov. Herbert H. Lehman today, over the signature of Joseph Goldsmith, President of the Taxpayers' Union and perennial objector to La Guardia policies.

"Threatened new taxes to meet the demands of self-appointed, subversive groups make it imperative that you act immediately," the message urges.

'Eyes of Araby'



Photograph by W. E. Barr in Kodak Exhibit

"Eyes of Araby," a Camera Study by Mr. Barr, Is One of the 200 Photographs Submitted by Amateurs From All Parts of the World for the Kodak International Exhibit for 1938. The Exhibition Is Being Shown in Pittsburgh Until March 29.

Telegraph Business Booming; Reason? Reorganization Bill

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 28—The last scenes of the protracted reorganization bill fight reached a fervency and emotionalism that brought a rich harvest to telegraph companies, and a study of contemporary democratic processes to the senators involved.

With the Senate vote expected momentarily, many Senators showed greater interest in the pressure politics at work than in the last-minute arguments that have been reiterated for a month.

Some bewildered senators dug themselves out from sheafs of telegraph forms, apparently wondering what it was all about. Wasn't this the same bill in milder form, they inquired, which rushed through Congress in 1933 with hardly a dissent? Hadn't the U. S. Chamber of Commerce recommended the provisions for an Auditor General; and didn't Herbert Hoover recommend substituting the proposed Civil Service Administrator for the Civil Service Commission? What was the objection to giving the President Authority to put 200,000-odd Federal employees under Civil Service?

Answers Piled Up

The answers were promptly vouchsafed—for any senator who didn't already know the answer—by final arguments of opponents and last-minute press and radio appeals.

Typical columnist comment:

Dorothy Thompson: "If the bill for reorganization of the Executive branch passes in its present form we shall have gone a long way in establishing authoritarian government in the United States."

Typical radio comment:

The Rev. Charles E. Coughlin: "Passage of the bill eventually will mean repudiation of all debts or a revolution."

Typical editorial comment:

N. Y. Herald-Tribune: "With the opposition (to the bill) are only the forces of individual integrity and loyalty to the American system, as opposed to personal rule. . . . It would be dangerous folly to turn over this vast undertaking . . . to a hasty, temperamental and intensely personal President."

Typical Senatorial comment:

David I. Walsh, (D) of Massachusetts—"It is not too much to say that what we are now here considering today is the question of plunging a dagger into the very heart of Democracy."

The result of these appeals were promptly visible in the flood of telegrams received in the Capital before the vote, particularly by uncommitted senators. Combined with the drive were the militant efforts of more specific groups as for instance Frank E. Gannett's National Committee to Uphold the Constitution, whose Secretary, Dr. Edward A. Rumely, has testified that it has raised $200,000 and expended $50,000 in its campaign. Senator Lewis B. Schwellenbach (D) of Washington, a supporter of the reorganization bill, charged in a week-end radio speech that an un-named organization had spent "over $300,000 (and) has mailed out over 16,000,000 pieces of literature." Mr. Schwellenbach is a member of the Senate Lobby Committee, whose subpoena has been defied by Dr. Rumely, with a new Court fight in prospect.

"Nothing Like It"

Senator Elmer Thomas, (D) of Oklahoma, reported he had received 544 telegrams today, mostly from his home State, of which perhaps a dozen favored the bill.

"Nothing like it has ever come to my desk," he said.

Elbert D. Thomas, (D), of Idaho, said his communications were "heavy" but "not nearly as great as on the Supreme Court nor anything like as many as on the World Court."

The office of Guy M. Gillette (D) of Iowa, reported the volume of communications as "something fierce," running about as heavy as during the Supreme Court fight.

In the face of emotional outbursts regarding the bill, advocates insisted the country would be still safe if the measure passed.

Congress could repeal the measure at any time, they pointed out, say after the next election if the Republicans got a majority. In any case the authority only lasted two years, and quasi-judicial agencies are exempt.

The proposed change in the Federal acounting system, separating bookkeeping and auditing, was recommended by the U. S. Chamber of Commerce, October, 1934.

Political Prophets

Reorganization itself has been urged by all Presidents since and including Theodore Roosevelt, it is recalled; and Mr. Hoover declared, "There is little hope for success in this task of reorganization unless it is placed in the hands of someone responsible for it, with authority and direction to act."

As to the present bill itself, the strong commendation given Jan. 18, 1937, by Will Hays, former Chairman of the Republican National Committee and member of the Coolidge Cabinet, was recalled, declaring,

"Prompt adoption of the President's reorganization plan is the first vital thing before this country today. The President will find that he has the united support of the people on this because it is not partisan but national."

House Served U.S. In War as Citizen Without Office

NEW YORK, March 28 (AP)—Edward Mandell House, President Wilson's intimate adviser and personal European representative, who passed on here today, was at one with the great peace-maker President in his vision and efforts to rebuild a war-torn society on a new and enduring basis of collective law and justice supported by international police.

The quiet, self-effacing man who went about his important missions abroad so unostentatiously was so balanced and penetrating an analyst of international affairs that it was said that the President relied upon his judgment and foresight more than he did upon those of anyone else.

"He is a man," said the President, "of remarkable ability. He can hold things off at arm's length and consider them and discuss them without being mixed up."

He was born at Houston, Texas, July 26, 1858, the youngest of seven children. His forebears were of Dutch extraction, but had lived in England for many generations. His father arrived in Texas when it was still a section of the Mexican republic. Young House was graduated from a grammar school at New Haven, Conn., and attended Cornell University. In 1881 he married Miss Lucille Hunter of Austin. They had two daughters, Mrs. Randolph Tucker of Boston, Mass., and Mrs. Gordon Auchincloss of New York.

His father had left him an inheritance of $20,000 a year, which enabled him to pursue unhampered his interest in politics. State politics began to pall on him after he had helped bring about the elections of four Governors in succession and at least one United States Senator. From his college days he had been keenly interested in national and international affairs. He was an avid reader of books on politics and economics.

Colonel House had been working for the Wilson presidential boom some time before Mr. Wilson, as Governor of New Jersey, heard of his silent ally. Governor Wilson wrote Colonel House, telling him how much he appreciated his services, and saying he would like to arrange a meeting with him. They met for the first time in Colonel House's room at the Hotel Gotham in New York and were friends from the moment they shook hands.

Although he held no party post in the Wilson campaign, his perfecting of the organization and harmonizing of conflicting forces were rated a large factor in the Wilson victory. Friends said he had much to do with getting William Jennings Bryan's support at the Baltimore convention.

Visits of the President-elect began to attract public notice to Colonel House. Governor Wilson often would disappear mysteriously from the capitol at Trenton and turn up again in the Pennsylvania station in New York, bound for Colonel House's apartment.

Colonel House's friends urged him to enter the President's Cabinet but he said he felt he could be more useful if not tied down by the routine of a departmental job.

Three months before war broke out, President Wilson sent Colonel House to Europe to endeavor to convince the Governments of Germany, Great Britain and France of the danger of the situation. Colonel House believed the Kaiser was the one man, if any, who could control the destinies of Europe, and he was determined to make his greatest efforts with him. Before he started for Europe, he read everything he could find about the German emperor and talked with every person in this country who knew him at all well. What the slim, mild-mannered gentleman from Texas said to the Potsdam potentate was never disclosed, but Colonel House later indicated he was convinced that the Kaiser was a less potent figure than some of his military leaders.

This was the first of many trips made by Colonel House as a special envoy of President Wilson. Through him the President kept intimately informed on the trend of events behind the scenes in Europe.

When the armistice was proposed, Colonel House went to Versailles as the personal representative of the President, and there he opened the series of conferences with Lloyd George, Clemenceau and other allied statesmen. Later designated by the President as one of the American delegates to the Peace Conference, Colonel House was to a large extent the medium of communicating the American viewpoint.

Diet Hostility to War Bill Based on Dictatorship Threat

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

TOKYO, March 28—Of the group of emergency wartime measures passed by the Diet, none is more drastic and none aroused more serious opposition in the Lower House than the National Mobilization Bill. This bill empowers the Government, in event of war or incidents approaching the proportions of war, to do practically everything including expropriation of property, conscription of labor by forbidding strikes or lockouts, and control of every detail of production for foreign trade. The Bill received little opposition in the House of Peers.

It is by far the most important piece of legislation passed by the present session of the Diet and elicited hot debate, many representatives of the Minseito and the Seiyukai, the two chief parties in the Diet, criticising it as inconsistent with the Jaapnese Constitution, as an opening wedge for dictatorship, and a copy of Fascist legislation in Europe. However, the insistence of the Army on the Bill as absolutely necessary for national defense if present hostilities assume graver proportions, combined with rumors that the Cabinet was prepared to dissolve the Diet on this issue, overbore opposition, with the result the Bill passed without division.

A desire to avoid creating an impression of internal dissension abroad, especially in China, also helped to overcome strong misgivings of many Legislators regarding the Bill. These misgivings found expression in the accompanying resolution urging the Government to resort to law wherever possible in carrying out provisions of the bill instead of merely prescribing them through imperial ordinances. Legislators also warned against "running counter to the letter and spirit of the Japanese Constitution."

Opposition Collapsed

For two weeks the Lower House had blocked this Measure, the key point in the Army's totalitarian program for controlling the entire national life. The situation became so tense that special protection had to be accorded the courageous opposition members who ventured to denounce the Measure. Then, quite suddenly, all opposition dropped and the Measure went through.

For a wartime legislative body the Japanese Diet displayed unexpected vitality. Its sessions have not resembled at all the meetings of the "yes-men" national councils of European totalitarian States. Direct criticism of the war, to be sure, has been inhibited. But criticism of the Administration have been voiced; abuses have been aired; ministers have ben heckled. Most important of all, the Cabinet has been obliged to fight every inch of the way for its two most important bills, which it introduced at this session, the National Mobilization Bill and the Electrical Power Control Bill.

The Mobilization Bill, which contains 50 articles, is a mandatory Act. The last 19 articles bristle with penalties of fine and imprisonment, directed against individuals who violate any provision of the Bill or who betray mobilization secrets.

Step to Dictatorship

The Bill goes far in the direction of erecting a framework for dictatorship by whatever Cabinet may be in power when it is invoked. It vests in the Government the right to issue, by means of Imperial ordinances, decrees on almost every subject without reference to the Diet.

The Premier, Prince Fumimaro Konoye; the War Minister, Gen. Gen Sugiyama, and other advocates of the Bill, argued that such a measure is indispensable if the country becomes involved in a more serious war than the present conflict with China.

As Prince Konoye said at a recent session of the Diet: "It is impossible to predict at this moment what form a possible future war would take or which power would be our enemy. Under these circumstances, prompt and swift measures would have to be taken in accordance with the exigencies of the situation as they arise. It seems impossible, therefore, to set forth in law concrete measures that would be taken in response to the thousands of changes that would develop in the course of a war."

Prince Konoye assured the Diet there was no intention on the part of the Cabinet to ignore the Diet or to disregard the Constitution. He also pointed to the prospective creation of a National Mobilization Council, which would consist of representatives of both Houses and other influential persons, as a safeguard against irresponsible dictatorship by the Government of the day. The Council would be consulted before any ordinances under the Bill were promulgated.

One of the most consistent liberals in the Diet was Takao Saito, veteran member of the Minseito Party, prominent Tokyo lawyer and a graduate of Yale University. Mr. Saito criticized the Mobilization Bill, in its present form, as suspiciously akin to the Omnibus Act, vesting practically all powers in the hands of the Government, which was adopted by the National Socialist Regime in Germany soon after it came into power. Another critic, Ryozo Makino, of the Seiyukai, declared the Bill conferred a "blind mandate" on the Government.

Declared Too Vague

Other criticisms of the Bill were that its provisions were drafted in too vague and sweeping terms, that it was superfluous at present, and that Government had not defined clearly enough the type of emergency under which it would be invoked. I. Hatoyama, prominent member of the Seiyukai, declared: "Such a drastic Bill will perhaps be needed in the event of a war with Russia. It is not needed for a war with China."

The Army, however, had set its heart on the bill, and the Government was committed to seeing it enacted into law.

Chicago Air Taxis to Connect City and Airport in 15 Minutes

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—Until those streamlined cities of the Norman Bel Geddes type, with huge airports atop modernistic cloud-sweeping towers, are developed most large communities probably will have to put up with long taxi rides to get out to their plane terminals at the outskirts. But not so with Chicago.

Soon to be established here are two air-taxi shuttle services which will provide small plane service from the lake shore almost in the shadow of the business district buildings, and from an airport in the heart of the north shore residential section, out to the municipal airport, miles to the south.

It now requires about 50 minutes to drive from downtown Chicago out to the airport. From the north shore communities it takes about an hour or more. On April 1, United Air Lines will start to operate two scheduled daily plane trips between the Curtiss-Reynolds airport at Glenview, within a few minutes driving distance from the north shore towns, and the municipal airport. The flying time will be about 15 minutes, thus cutting 45 minutes or so from the trip to the municipal port. At first only United passengers will be accepted, but it is expected that later the service will be expanded so that all persons bound for the airport will be taken.

Probably more important though are plans for establishment on on about May 1 by a private concern of amphibion service from a seaplane ramp at Eighth Street, right opposite the business district in downtown Chicago, out to the airport. The trip from the center of the business area to the airport will take about 15 minutes, only about five of which will be in the air. The operator of this service, Harold Alford, owner of the Alford Flying service at Stinson Airport, says the rates will compare with those of surface transportation. He will take any passengers bound for the airport.

Like most large cities, Chicago has long complained of the fact that it requires almost an hour to get out to the airport in order to take a plane trip which in itself often requires less time. Among the solutions proposed has been an island airport in the lake right off the downtown business district. Many objections to this, aside from the cost, including the presence of much fog and smoke, have prevented it from being given serious consideration beyond the committee report stage. It appears now that this shuttle flying service, if successful, will so well supply the solution to this problem that further consideration of a lake port downtown is unlikely.

Meanwhile, plans are progressing to enlarge the municipal airport, so that it will be about twice its present size, and able to accommodate the new super-planes now being constructed. Difficulty in acquiring necessary property for the expansion has held up the work, but a satisfactory arrangement appears now to be imminent. Chicago's airport already leads in the number of passengers handled. Expansion of the facilities and provision of the plane shuttle service is expected to boost the record up even further.



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ST. LOUIS, Mo., March 28 (AP)—Troll von Engelsburg, a Doberman pinscher owned by E. Bornstein of Peoria, Ill., was awarded the "best dog" prize last night at the Mississippi Valley Kennel Club show. Other winners were: Hound group, beagle, Grapeside Gamble, L. S. Knetchel, Athol, Mass.; terrier group, Kerry blue terrier, Bumble of Delwin, John Mulcahy, Bronx, N. Y.

Quezon and McNutt Talk On Philippine Freedom

MANILA, Philippine Islands, March 28 (AP)—President Quezon and Paul V. McNutt, American High Commissioner, discussed Philippine independence at length today.

The two talked over Mr. McNutt's proposal for a "realistic re-examination" of the whole question of freedom for the Islands, especially in view of the Far Eastern conflict. Mr. McNutt said no new elements entered the conversation.

In Tayabas, home Province of President Quezon, members of the Sakdal group denounced the dominion plan suggested recently by him.

The Sakdals decided to cable Representative Thomas O'Malley endorsing his measure calling for immediate freedom for the Islands.

Armenian Brothers Are United Again In New York After Search of 25 Years

NEW YORK, March 28 (AP)—A "Thousand and One Nights" story, dating back to the outbreak of the World War when thousands of Armenian families were scattered and driven out of Turkey, reached a happy climax March 26 in the reuniting of two brothers after a separation of 25 years.

"We were so glad to see each other, we both cried," said the elder brother, Arman Telian, a photographer, of Corning, N. Y.

Despite the span of years, Arman recognized his long-lost brother, Krikor, 35, when he arrived on the United States liner President Roosevelt.

"He was only 10 years old when I left Turkey in 1913," Arman said.

Arman said the long search for Krikor met success through the efforts of H. K. Atesian, Secretary to a British official in Baghdad, Iraq.

"Mr. Atesian spent several years questioning sheiks of Arab tribes. He had learned that my father, before he passed on, had asked a nomadic Arab tribe to take Krikor so he, too, would not starve," Arman said.

"It was like trying to find a needle in a haystack," Arman said. "Finally, from an Arab, he learned that a former Christian Armenian boy had been adopted by an Arab tribe and had taken the name of Abdullah.

"He searched about 10,000 square miles. At last, he came upon a shepherd asleep with his flock of sheep and goats. Something about the shepherd's face aroused his curiosity. He awakened the shepherd and asked questions.

"The shepherd told him he was once a Christian and that he had brothers, one living in the United States. Other questions followed, and Mr. Atesian knew the search was ended. It was Krikor."

Arman said his brother, in his years with the Arab tribe, had raised a herd of 26 sheep and goats. When he left to come to the United States, the livestock was sold for $40—his sole earnings for 25 years of work among the Arabs.

First Homestead Site in Nebraska Desired as Memorial to Pioneers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BEATRICE, Neb.—One hundred and sixty acres of rolling ground west of here on two sides of Cub Creek, against which the Department of Justice is instituting condemnation proceedings, carries patent number one under the free homestead act signed May 20, 1862, by President Lincoln. It was the first free homestead in the United States.

Under an Act of Congress passed July 26, 1937, the Federal Government is obtaining the plot of ground for a memorial to the million of pioneers who broke prairie soil on 250,000,000 acres given them by their Government since New Year's Day, 1863.

Daniel Freeman, the nation's first homesteader, was a soldier in the Union Army when the homestead bill was signed. In the fall of 1862 he obtained a furlough and, with thousands of others, went exploring in the West to find a 160-acre plot to make his home after the war should end.

He selected a beautiful site on Cub Creek and late in December went to the nearest United States land office in Brownville, Neb., where claims could be filed after the New Year began.

New Year's Eve in Brownville, where throngs of settlers had congregated to file claims, was doubly a night of celebration. Shortly after midnight, when the bill legally went into effect, Freeman approached the Land Commissioner and asked if he could file his claim at once. He had received orders to return to his regiment immediately and, as Jan. 1 was a holiday, he would not be able to file his claim if he waited until the land office officially opened Jan. 2.

The Commissioner consented. So Daniel Freeman carried back to his regiment a receipt for homestead entry number one.

After the war was over he returned to his homestead, and there he brought up his family. The land has been held by his heirs ever since. Condemnation proceedings were instituted when the heirs of Daniel Freeman and the Department of Interior were unable to agree on a purchase price.

City's Parks Friendly, But 'Please, Don't Dig'

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—Minneapolis strives to avoid "Keep Off the Grass" signs and other prohibitory warnings in its parks, but due to the abundance of lakes in the City one unusual "verboten" sign has been found necessary. It reads, "No digging for angle worms."

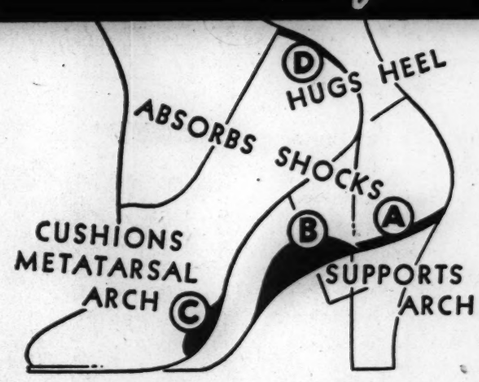
Andre Michalacopoulos

ATHENS, March 28—Andre Michalacopoulos, who passed on yesterday, was Premier of Greece in 1924-25, and held various Cabinet posts from 1915 until 1935.

The Government under his Premiership accomplished much in getting the new Republic on its feet. But he was unsuccessful in culminating the work of drafting a constitution after nearly a year's effort, and in June 11, 1925, his Government was defeated. His Cabinet had successfully weathered a general strike, and also the State-wide storm of anger that accompanied the expulsion of the Greek Patriarch, Dr. Constantinos, by Turkish authorities.

Mr. Michalacopoulos entered politics in 1910 as an independent. He was exiled twice, once in 1925 when his Government was overthrown by General Pangalos, and again in 1938 when Premier John Metaxas deported political leaders for allegedly subversive activities. He recently was permitted to return.

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Stripes for Violators' Cars Aid Traffic Safety Drive

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SANTA ANA, Calif.—Early experience with his original plan of marking "dangerous" cars has been so encouraging that Judge James L. Allen is preparing instructions for other judges who may wish to adopt the idea.

Judge Allen last year decided to order a red stripe painted around cars of drivers who have shown themselves incapable of ordinary prudence and care on the highway. He found that a few drivers were coming before him repeatedly, or were guilty of particularly flagrant violations of traffic laws.

At first, he attempted to control such drivers by cancelling their driver's licenses. With some this proved effective. Others went right on driving until another infraction brought them into court.

Then he hit upon the idea of painting a red stripe entirely around the car owned by the driver being disciplined.

The result of this was what the judge had expected. When cars so marked appear on the highway traffic officers are constantly stopping them to see whether an unlicensed driver might be at the wheel. The device does not prevent an owner from using his car in business, provided he is able to obtain a licensed driver. He himself must continue to be a passenger during the period of the punishment, which may last six months.

Removing the Stripes

At the end of the "sentence" the car may, if it has "redeemed" itself, have its red stripe painted out. This involves a complete repaint job. Then the owner may be given a probationary license which will permit him to return to the highways as a legalized driver.

Judge Allen finds that the narrow stripe first decided upon is not entirely satisfactory, and he expects to urge a six-inch decoration of vivid red for cars to be "punished."

For Safety



Judge James L. Allen

Of Santa Ana, Calif., Standing Beside a Car Decorated With a Broad Red Stripe as an Indication That Its Driver Has Violated a Major Traffic Law

Winners Named In Metropolitan Auditions of Air

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 28—Accepted by the Metropolitan Opera Company today as its two newest members were John Carter and Leonard Warren, both New Yorkers, both 28 years of age and both winners of the Metropolitan Opera "Auditions of the air," in which more than 700 persons competed during a 26-week period.

Mr. Carter, a tenor, and Mr. Warren, a baritone, will appear in the Metropolitan's regular winter season next year, Edward Johnson, General Manager, said. In addition to assurance of roles with America's foremost operatic institution, each received a check for $1,000 and a silver plaque.

Both Mr. Carter and Mr. Warren already have appeared in radio programs. The former turned from the study of civil engineering to music in 1929. Mr. Warren began his singing career five years ago after his savings were sufficient to provide instruction.

Mr. Warren sang in a chorus, and was "discovered" by members of the audience, who singled out his voice as outstanding. He was launched on a career as a result of the discoverer's effort. He is also one of the finalists in another radio talent contest program on the NBC.

Joins Grand Opera



John Carter

One of the Two Winners in the "Auditions of the Air"

Berlin

(Continued from Page 1)

achieved and is achieving outstanding results in the sphere of national and economic reconstruction as well as in social welfare—especially for the most needy section of the populace.

"We also are convinced that through the efforts of the National Socialist movement the menace of the all-destroying Godless Bolshevism was averted.

"The Bishops give their sincerest blessings to these efforts in time to come and will also advise the faithful in this spirit.

"On the day of the plebiscite it will be for us Bishops a self-evident national duty to declare our loyalty as Germans to the German Reich (nation) and we expect of all faithful Christians that they know what they owe to their people."

Foreword by Cardinal

The declaration as distributed to newspapers through the official German news agency was preceded by a foreword signed by Cardinal Innitzer for the Church Province of Austria and Bishop Sigismund Waitz for the Church Province of Salzburg. This said:

"After thoroughgoing consultation, we Bishops of Austria, in view of the great historic hours which Austria's people are experiencing and conscious that in our lifetime the thousand-year-old yearning of our people for union in the great Reich of the Germans is finding fulfillment, have decided to address the following proclamation to our faithful.

"We can do this all the more free from anxiety since the representative of the Führer for the plebiscite in Austria, district-leader (Joseph) Bürckle, has announced the forthright line of his policy which is under the motto 'Render therefore unto Caesar the things that are Caesar's; and unto God the things that are God's.' "

Appreciation Indicated

At the end of last week, obviously as a move toward appeasing Roman Catholic sentiment here and in Austria the Ministry of Propaganda indefinitely banned the "Durchbruch," rabid anti-Christian organ of the National Socialist pagan movement, for its attacks on Roman Catholicism.

During this week end also Joachim von Ribbentrop, German Foreign Minister, has had conversations with Monsignor Cesare Orsenigo, Papal Nuncio at Berlin. This conversation, it is understood, was primarily concerned with clearing up points, outstanding in the concordat between the Third Reich and the Roman Catholic Church, but it also may have included some reference to the coming plebiscite, which may yet result in a declaration by the German Bishops.

Whether this new concession on the part of the Roman Catholic bishops in Austria will lead to a full understanding between the National Socialist State and the Roman Catholic Church is impossible at the moment to judge. If the past is to be a guide to the future, however, it cannot be denied that the ideas of National Socialism and of Roman Catholicism have hitherto not gone along together and condemnations of National Socialism by Roman Catholic Bishops such as Cardinal Michel von Faulhaber of Munich indicate this clearly.

Göring Promises to Boom Austria

VIENNA, March 28 (AP)—Field Marshal Hermann Göring, head of the German Self-sufficiency campaign, has presented plans for amalgamation of Austro-German industry on a scale that has taken the Austrian breath away.

In a conference with his economic lieutenants, Herr Göring approved a scheme for reopening the long-closed airplane factory at Wiener Neustadt, near Vienna, a project said to be close to his heart.

That is, however, only a beginning which provoked especial interests because the former Schuschnigg Government tried vainly and repeatedly to help Wiener Neustadt, once a flourishing center but lately one of the worst depression areas.

Increased Production

The plans, disclosed in Herr Göring's Saturday address, embrace increased production in agriculture, hydro-electricity development, mining, armament, chemistry and a stepping up of shipping and communications.

Thus Austria is being taken into Germany's four-year plan and the Anschluss idea is being implemented with the ideal of eliminating Austrian unemployment entirely.

Herr Göring gave himself only a year in which to prove his plans and promises.

One of the first projects will be the campaign for more children. Young Austrian couples, many of whom had abandoned hope of marrying because of poverty, already are asking about the promised Hitler marriage loans.

It was announced that the period of grace for tax payment has been extended a month. Postage rates have been reduced.

Jews Warned

Field Marshal Göring also warned Jews that they must get out of Austria. He declared:

"Vienna is not a German city, because 300,000 Jews live here. Vienna must become German again. The Jew must know we do not care to live with him. He must go."

He said National Socialism has no desire to destroy the church, but warned "there will be no compromise if religion meddles in politics."

"We have no desire to destroy religion," he declared. "In Germany we did not destroy the church but (we destroyed) the Clerical Party. And once this is understood, perhaps Clerical opposition will be ready to make peace.

"There will be no compromise with the church organization which goes outside its proper sphere."

Rhine-Danube Link Pledged by Göring

By the Associated Press

Berlin, March 28

Ships up to 1,200 tons soon will be able to proceed from the North Sea to the Black Sea by way of the Rhine, Main and Danube Rivers, according to assurances given by Field Marshal Hermann Göring. While steaming down the Danube enroute to Vienna, he declared:

"It is my unshakeable will to proceed with the greatest speed in completing the construction of a canal connecting the Danube with the Rhine."

The project of a broad water thoroughfare across Germany is more than 1,000 years old. Its realization rests on completion of a canal connecting the Rhine and Danube Rivers. Charlemagne attempted it as early as 793 A. D. but soon gave up. Goethe urged it in his day.

Key points in the economic program included.

1. The German mark will become the unit of currency in Austria, replacing the schilling.
2. Germany's 60,000,000 schilling (about $11,340,000) clearing debt to Austria will be paid immediately.
3. Customs are abolished, effective at once.
4. New barracks will be built and the armament industry speeded up.
5. Hydro-electric works will be constructed.
6. New mines will be opened for thousands of workers.
7. There will be new borings for oil.
8. The industry for getting gasoline from coal will be developed.
9. Cellulose factories will be built.
10. Lumbering is to be encouraged.
11. Automobile highways to a length of 683 miles will be constructed with Vienna as the main point.
12. Two new Danube bridges will be built.
13. There will be new double-track railroads.
14. A Rhine - Main - Danube canal is to be constructed.
15. A Danube Harbor is to be developed at Vienna.
16. There will be systematic research for new mineral wealth.

BERLIN, March 28 (AP)—Reichs-Führer Adolph Hitler in his speech in Leipsig Saturday again took up the cudgels against the tattered treaty of Versailles, sarcastically scorning German frontiers set up by the pact.

"Who imagined the great German Reich would stop at the ridiculous frontiers drawn at Versailles?" he shouted.

"Does anyone believe the League of Nations was founded to help small and big nations?" he asked.

"Does anyone believe there is any such thing as international conscience?"

To the "heils" of the wildly cheering crowd, Herr Hitler explained the reasons for Austro-German union along lines expounded in his first speech of the campaign at Koenigsberg.

Central China Regime Answerable to Japan

(Continued from Page 1)

Tientsin-Pukow and Lunghai railway lines. At present it is described as being "under the umbrella" of the Northern regime.

Gen. Shunroku Hata, commander of Japan's forces in Central China, and Vice Admiral Kiyoshi Hasegawa were represented at inaugural ceremonies.

The chief of the new Nanking Regime formerly was Secretary General under Tuan Chi- Jui, Provisional Chief Executive of China in 1924 and 1925.

Chen Chin-tao, Nanking's Finance Minister, is a graduate of Yale and Columbia Universities. Wen Tsung-yao is Minister of Justice.

Threat of Dictatorship Seen in Mobilization Bill

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SHANGHAI—The new Central China (Hwa Chung) Government which has been set up under Japanese auspices at Nanking is to take in the three provinces of Kiangsu, Anhwei and Chekiang. It will be frankly a "puppet government" in the sense that close behind it, affording physical protection to its Chinese personnel and direct guidance, will stand the Japanese Army, Navy and Diplomatic Service. Plans for it have been formulated, in fact, by a representative of each of these three branches, and the plans have had to undergo scrutiny by General Matsui, Admiral Hasegawa and Ambassador Kawagoe and then be sent on to Tokyo for final O. K.

The first work of the new government, which will be larger and more important than the already existing "Ta Tao" Shanghai municipal regime set up recently in place of the Chinese group headed by Mayor O. K. Yui, will be to start the wheels of productivity turning and to repair damaged communications. The support of Chinese bankers is being sought for the first purpose, and in the latter particular the Japanese armed services have long been busy replacing dynamited and burned bridges, stringing telegraph wires and repairing roads and railways.

Civil aviation may also be considered on a strictly "made in Japan" basis, both the China National Aviation Corportion—partly Chinese, partly foreign—having been out of commission in this vicinity since the beginning of hostilities. Plenty of flying is being done now including a Tokyo-Shanghai route but it is all military and naval.

Peiping Dominant

At the moment it appears that the Northern Government will be the more important and that it is Peiping-Peking which Japan will first recognize as the Government of China, then hopefully ask other nations to recognize—though with little hope that any large country will respond with the possible exception of Italy and perhaps Germany.

There seems no doubt but that Japan will be successful in starting this Hwa Chung Government at Nanking. But how much Chinese support can be obtained is very much of a question. The National Government at Hankow not merely will oppose it, but will take every possible means to keep Chinese in general from having any part in it or accepting it in any degree. Hankow has no desire to see any Japanese-dominated government gain prestige, restore industry, promote agriculture or in any way profit or aid Japan to profit. That may be taken as a matter of permanent policy so long as China officially continues military resistance against Japan.

As for the government of territory still under Chinese rule, the long hostilities have brought many fundamental changes including a breakdown of Kuomintang dictatorship. Although Japanese declarations that "China has gone communist" are obviously untrue, certainly Japanese pressure against the National Government has compelled it to re-admit the Communist Party to important participation which gives every evidence of being at least as durable as that Government.

Communists in Future China

In a Hankow interview with a German news agency, Chou En-lai, one of the leading members of the Communist Party, blandly remarked that after the war was finished the Communists would be willing to play the political part to which they were entitled in a democratic regime. This makes at least two long assumptions—that after the war is over there will still be Chinese political parties, and that there will be a democratic regime.

Mr. Chou said that the Communist Party had closely collaborated with the Kuomintang since the beginning of the hostilities, as security against foreign aggression was the essential condition of China's national existence; that the party would not be dissolved, but had voluntarily undertaken to reorganize the Red Army as an integral part of the Chinese National Army; and that while the Kuomintang-Communist entente of a decade ago had been disturbed by "the failure of the Kuomintang to realize its social and political program" both parties were now equally interested in seeing China emerge successfully from the war and in establishing a democratic republic.

Throughout the interview it was clear that Mr. Chou felt confidence that collaboration between Kuomintang and Communists could continue beyond the period of emergency, and form part of a durable peacetime political set-up. From the Kuomintang side there has been virtually no expression on this point. The Kuomintang almost inevitably must feel that it has embarked on a marriage of convenience, and with divorce an ever-present possibility.

Now Play More Vital Part

It would appear that the Communists this time have met many of the objections of the extreme Left Wing. They have retained their own party organization, they have established their own newspaper at Hankow, they are carrying out their own policies militarily including reorganization of the Army for a predominantly guerrilla type of warfare and at least some degree of propagandizing and arming the peasantry. It is not clear how extensive this military work is, but certainly the former Red Army, now the Eighth Route Army, is being given a free hand at last and equally certainly Red commanders are playing a prominent part in training the new troops which will replace General Chiang Kai-shek's modern forces so devastatingly shattered at Shanghai.

Naturally, it is difficult in such trying times to forecast the future of the Kuomintang and the Communists but it seems safe to say that the longer and more trying the pressure of Sino-Japanese hostilities, the more must the Communist star be in the ascendant. Long and hard experience has taught China's Reds a technique of up-country fighting which is unsurpassed, as General Chiang learned to his sorrow. Moreover, there is an inevitable trend toward leftist policies if for no other reason than that the Reds are close to the peasant masses as the Kuomintang is not.

China's Kuomintang was an instrument of the bourgeoisie, and that class is rapidly going by the board with the general ruin of China which Japan is bringing to pass. Most observers feel that the Kuomintang can never regain its past ascendancy, though it is unlikely that in any immediate future the Communists can gain any complete control either. Thus a protracted period of two-party rules seems indicated.

Soviet Demands Pay

MOSCOW, March 28 (AP)—The Soviet Government has protested to Japan against the failure of Manchukuo to pay an installment of 6,000,000 yen (about $1,640,000), due March 23 as a payment for the Chinese-Eastern Railway.

A Soviet communiqué said Russia had protested "emphatically" because the Japanese Government had refused to guarantee the payment owed by Manchukuo, her puppet state carved out of Manchuria.

The Soviet declared this violated an agreement reached in 1935 when Russia sold her interest in the Chinese-Eastern Railway to Manchukuo for 140,000,000 yen (about $40,000,000).

[Sale of Russia's rights in the 1,127-mile railway, which cuts across a rich region of northern Manchukuo, was the culmination of two years of Russo-Japanese bickering over price. Two-thirds of the price was to be paid in goods. At the time, Japan and Russia exchanged notes in which Japan agreed to guarantee Manchukuo's fulfillment of the terms.]

Christian Science Services on Radio

(All times given are local)

New England

Boston—The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, 10:45 a. m., WORL, 920kc, on April 3, 10, May 1, 8; also shortwave station W1XAL, 10:15 a. m., 15.13mc, and 7 p. m., 6.04mc, on April 3, May 1, June 5.

Eastern States

Florida

Jacksonville—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WJAX, 900kc, on April 3, May 1, June 5.

New York

Brooklyn—Third Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WMCA, 570kc, on April 3, 10, 17, 24.

Pennsylvania

Pittsburgh—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KDKA, 980kc, also W8XK, 15.2mc, on April 17, May 15.

Central States

Minnesota

Minneapolis—Second Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:45 a. m., WDGY, 1180kc on April 3, May 1, June 5.

Ohio

Cleveland—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WHK, 1390kc, on April 10, 24, May 8, 22.

Texas

Beaumont—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KFDM, 560kc, on April 3, 17, May 1, 15.

Mountain States

Montana

Great Falls—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KFBB, 1280kc on April 3, May, 8, June 12, July 24.

Pacific States

California

Long Beach—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KFOX, 1250kc on April 3, 10, 17, 24, May 1, 8, 15, 22, 29.

San Francisco—Fifth Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KYA, 1230kc, on April 3, May 1, June 5.

Territories

Hawaii

Honolulu—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KGMB, 1320kc, on April 3, May 1, June 5.

Canada

Ontario

Toronto—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., CFRB, 690kc, also CFRX, 6.07mc, April 3, 10, 17, 24, May 1, 8, 15, 22, 29.

Forthcoming Christian Science Lectures

By Members of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship

England

Berkshire

Bracknell: Regal Cinema, High Street, 3:15 p. m., April 10.

Dorset

Poole: Regal Cinema, Upper Parkstone, 8 p. m., April 15.

Durham

Gateshead: Coatsworth Hall, Bewick Road West, 3 p. m., April 10.

Gloucestershire

Bristol (Second Church): Colston Hall, 8 p. m., April 14.

Lancashire

Blackburn (First Church): Assembly Hall, Northgate, 8 p. m., April 11.
Liverpool (Third Church): The Central Hall, Renshaw Street, 8 p. m., April 11.
Rochdale (Third Church): Church Edifice, Smith Street, 7:30 p. m., April 12.

London

London (First Church): Co-operative House, Rye Lane, Peckham, S. E. 15, 8:15 p. m., April 12.

Surrey

Wimbledon: Odeon Cinema, Worple Road, S. W. 19, 3 p. m., April 15.

France

Cannes: Hotel Martinez, 4 p. m., in English, and 5:30 p. m., in French, April 10.
Paris (Second Church): Church Hall, 38 Boulevard Flandrin, 8:30 p. m., April 12. In French.

United States

Arizona

Phoenix: High School Auditorium, Fifth Street and Van Buren, 3:30 p. m., April 3.
Tucson: High School Auditorium, 8:00 p. m., April 4. Radiocast Station KVOA.

California

Alhambra: High School Auditorium, Main Street, between Third and Fourth Streets, 8 p. m., April 4.
Berkeley (auspices Third Church): First Church of Christ, Scientist, Dwight Way and Bowditch Street, 8 p. m., April 8.
Bishop: Church Building, 8 p. m., April 8.
Glendale: Church Edifice, 500 South Central Avenue, 8 p. m., April 4.
Los Angeles (Fourth Church): Church Edifice, 5206 North Figueroa Street, 8 p. m., April 5.
Los Angeles (Fifth Church): Church Edifice, 7107 Hollywood Boulevard, 8 p. m., April 7.
Los Angeles (Tenth Church): Church Edifice, 536 West Forty-ninth Street, 8 p. m., April 9.
Los Angeles (Nineteenth Church): Church Edifice, 1650 Federal Avenue, West Los Angeles, 8 p. m., April 4.
Martinez: Grammar School Auditorium, Alhambra Avenue, 8 p. m., April 5.
Napa: Napa Union High School, 3 p. m., April 3.
Oroville: Oroville Union High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., April 5.
Pacific Beach (Society, San Diego): Pacific Beach Elementary Grammar School, 3 p. m., April 3.
Palo Alto: Church Edifice, 661 Bryant Street, 8 p. m., April 7.
Pasadena (Third Church): Civic Auditorium, 8 p. m., April 8.
Pomona: Pomona High School Auditorium, Holt and San Antonio Avenues, 3 p. m., April 3.
Redlands: Redlands High School Auditorium, Roosevelt Boulevard at Church Street, 3 p. m., April 3.
Richmond: Roosevelt Junior High School Auditorium, Ninth Street and Bissell Avenue, 3 p. m., April 3.
Tracy: Tracy High School Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., April 7.
Woodland: Dingle Grammar School Auditorium, Oak and Elm, 8 p. m., April 4.
Yuba City: Yuba City Grammar School Auditorium, Bridge and Plumas Streets, 8 p. m., April 4.

District of Columbia

Washington (First Church): National Theater, 12:10 p. m., April 8.

Georgia

Rome: Church Building, East First Street and Fifth Avenue, 8 p. m., April 8.

Illinois

Chicago (Second Church): Church Edifice, Wrightwood and Pine Grove Avenues, 8 p. m., April 7.
Des Plaines: Church Edifice, 8 p. m., April 8.
Evanston (Second Church): Haven School Auditorium, 8 p. m., April 8.
Evanston (Organization at Northwestern University): Pick Chapel, Campus, 4 p. m., April 6.
Kewanee: First Congregational Church, Tremont and First Streets, 8 p. m., April 4.
Lake Forest: Lake Forest High School, 8 p. m., April 8.
Murphysboro: Masonic Temple, Twelfth and Chestnut Street, 3 p. m., April 3.
Peoria (First Church): Church Edifice, 1661 Hamilton Boulevard, 8:15 p. m., April 4.
Peru: First Congregational Church, 8 p. m., April 7.
Springfield: Centennial Building, Second and Jackson, 8 p. m., April 5.

Indiana

Brazil: Senior High School, North Forest Avenue, 3 p. m., April 3.
Fort Wayne: Church Edifice, Fairfield and Pierce Avenues, 8 p. m., April 4.
Franklin: Masonic Temple, 138-137 North Main Street, 8 p. m., April 8.
Terre Haute: Zorah Shrine Temple, 8 p. m., April 4.

Kansas

Chanute: Auditorium, Memorial Building, First and South Lincoln, 3 p. m., April 3.
Overland Park: Auditorium, Shawnee Mission Rural High School, Intersection of Highways 50 and 69, 3 p. m., April 3.

Kentucky

Louisville (First Church): Louisville Memorial Auditorium, Fourth and Kentucky Streets, 3:30 p. m., April 3.

Louisiana

Baton Rouge: Dufrocq Street School Auditorium, 8 p. m., April 5.

Maine

Auburn (First Church, Auburn and Lewiston): Edward Little High School Auditorium, Academy Street, 8 p. m., April 8.

Maryland

Annapolis: Annapolis High School Auditorium, 3:15 p. m., April 3.

Massachusetts

Boston (Second Church): Church Edifice, Elm Hill Avenue and Howland Street, Roxbury District, 8 p. m., April 4.
Lynn: Church Edifice, Chestnut Street, near Broad Street, 8 p. m., April 7.
Winchester: Winchester Theater, Main Street, 3:30 p. m., April 3.

Michigan

Mt. Pleasant: High School Auditorium, Fancher Avenue, 8:15 p. m., April 7.

Minnesota

Minneapolis (Third Church): Minneapolis Auditorium, 8 p. m., April 7.

Nebraska

Fairbury: Church Edifice, 8 p. m., April 8.

New Hampshire

Concord: Church Edifice, North State and School Streets, 8 p. m., April 5.

New Jersey

Haddon Heights: Haddon Heights High School Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., April 5.
Summit: Summit High School Auditorium, 3:30 p. m., April 3.

New York

Bronxville: Bronxville Schools Auditorium, Pondfield Road, 8:15 p. m., April 5.
Brooklyn (Third Church): Church Edifice, 361 East Twenty-first Street, 8 p. m., April 4. Radiocast Station WMCA, 570 kilocycles.
Whitestone: Church Edifice, 14-40 One Hundred and Sixtieth Street, Beechhurst, 8:15 p. m., April 7.

Ohio

Cleveland (Third Church): Church Auditorium, 3645 West Twenty-fifth Street, corner Mapledale Avenue, 8 p. m., April 4.
Fostoria: Civic Theater, North Main Street, 8 p. m., April 5.
Fremont: Ross High School Auditorium, 501 Croghan Street 8:15 p. m., April 3.
Lima: Central High School Auditorium, Pierce Street Entrance, 3 p. m., April 3.

Oregon

Marshfield: Church Edifice, 730 Central Avenue, 8 p. m., April 8. Radiocast Station KOOS, 1200 kilocycles.

Pennsylvania

Monongahela: Auditorium, First National Bank Building, Fourth and Main Streets, 8:15 p. m., April 3.
New Castle: Penn Theater, 18 North Mercer Street, 3:15 p. m., April 3.
Oil City: Carnegie Public Library Auditorium, 2 Central Avenue, 8:15 p. m., April 5.
Philadelphia (First Church): Church Edifice, 4012 Walnut Street, 8 p. m., April 8.
Philadelphia (Second Church): Church Edifice, 5443 Greene Street, Germantown, 8 p. m., April 7.
Philadelphia (Organization at Temple University): Club Room, Mitten Hall, Broad and Berks Streets, 8 p. m., April 8.

Rhode Island

Newport: Masonic Hall, School Street, 8 p. m., April 8.

Tennessee

Knoxville (First Church): Church Edifice, 615 West Hill Avenue, 8 p. m., April 7.

Texas

Anderson: Court House, 8 p. m., April 8.
Houston (Second Church): John H. Regan High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., April 7.

Wisconsin

Appleton: Lawrence Memorial Chapel, 8:15 p. m., April 4.
Stevens Point: Central State Teachers College Auditorium, 3 p. m., April 3.
Wausau: First Methodist Church, Third and Franklin Streets, 8 p. m., April 5.

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Restless Democratic Congress Buffets New Deal Legislation

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 28—In the great drama of Washington today—the shifting relationship between President Roosevelt and a rebellious Congress overwhelmingly Democratic—a series of new chapters is being written.

The Administration's tax program has been virtually wrecked, first by minor adverse action in the House and now by sweeping changes voted in the Senate Finance Committee. The ultimate compromise which will be worked out when the Senate version of the tax is brought into conformity with the House version is still in the future, but events have gone far enough to indicate that the three main Administration projects are practically defeated—the section 1-B surtaxes for family incomes is definitely killed, and the capital gains and undistributed profits tax features are mere skeletons of their former selves if they survive at all. Business and particularly big business is the gainer by this overthrow spurred on by the alarming slump of stock market values.

Little TVA's "Out"

The Administration has sustained another resounding buffet also, though the fact has not prominently appeared in the press. The Roosevelt program for seven little TVA's is "out"—rejected by the House Committee on Rivers and Harbors. It is another casualty of the TVA controversy, like the rejection of the appropriation for the Gilbertsville Dam in the House, key project in the Tennessee Valley area, which came as a particularly galling defeat to Senator George Norris of Nebraska, sponsor of the Act.

On a third front, however, the Administration has won every contest of strength thus far, that is, reorganization. Every vote taken to date has been won by the New Deal, though some of the votes have been tied, and many of them have been close. The distance the New Deal has declined in legislative support is evidenced by these reduced majorities, taken in a Senate which, on paper at least, is 5 to 1 Democratic.

There is little doubt that most objections of opponents is not to the reform itself or to the details of the pending bill, which are mild compared to the power previously voted to President Roosevelt in 1933, and earlier to President Hoover. The change is due to the different relationship of Congress to the Executive; the loss of prestige following the Court fight; above all, probably, by the failure of business to revive in the face of New Deal methods, and the present downward rush of security values concurrent with continuing unemployment.

A continuation of "bad times" is almost certain to have a serious effect on Democratic fortunes in the fall elections, and this is already evident in the Democrats' uneasiness in the two chambers.

Summary

As the New Deal legislative situation stands at this stage of Congress, the big housing and farm bills have passed; Navy bill and reorganization measures are pending between the two Houses and likely to pass; the New Deal's tax bill is scarcely recognizable; anti-monopoly legislation has been dropped, and the "Little TVA" bill seems defeated; an effort to revive the wage-hour bill is now under way. A final emergency bill to aid railroads may be introduced with a Presidential message to back it up.

As it now seems, that should sum up the major matters of the session.

The New Deal is also fighting a defensive action on TVA, much as it did earlier on the National Labor Relations Board. Enemies of the Labor Board were decisively whipped. The TVA is another matter, and its mere presence is already a brake on the New Deal. The House Rules Committee today considers the Senate-approved resolution for a joint congressional investigation. There is every prospect of a quick agreement to the terms of a joint congressional investigation. There is every prospect of a quick agreement to the terms of a joint committee investigation, with five members from each body. Over the week-end the radio was busy with pro and con arguments in the dispute, most prominent being the attack on the New Deal by Senator H. Styles Bridges (R) of New Hampshire, and the defense by Senator Lister Hill (D) of Alabama, who succeeded Mr. Justice Black.

Chicago Press Index To Go Back 100 Years

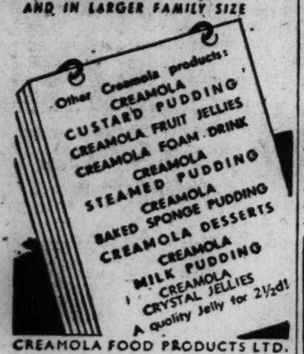
By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—In index to over 100 years of Chicago newspapers is being made here by WPA workers. At present, only New York and London have adequate indexes to their metropolitan press, the Chicago WPA states. Cleveland, like Chicago, is in the process of making such an index.

In Chicago the Public Library is sponsoring the project and wholeheartedly, because for years the Library staff has been kept busy trying to find old references for writers and speakers who know what they want but don't know where to locate the items.

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Remaking Modes and Manners in Oven and Retort



Courtesy du Pont

Doings at Industrial Chemical Laboratories

Upper Left—Applying Color to Glass Plate at Perth Amboy, N. J., Plant. Upper Right—Making Rayon Thread From Liquid Forced Through Spinneret, at Richmond, Va. Center—Firing Decorated Glass in Gas-Heated Kiln. Lower Left—E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Company's Gateway, Wilmington, Del. Lower Right—Treated Castor Oil Being Charged Into Reaction Vessel in Synthetic Musk Process, at New Brunswick, N. J., Factory

Natural Products Replaced By Inventions of Chemists

Research—the Liberator
Sixth of Nine Articles

By Herbert B. Nichols
Natural Science Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Chemistry is remaking the world in which we dwell; for nature, a chemist long before modern apprentices came on the scene, left its prizes for men's "curiosity," the paramount essential for all researchers, to discover.

The rainbow was hidden in a ray of light; and it was not until comparatively recent days that the researcher found its secret. From a lump of coal the chemist accepted not only the blessings of heat, light, and power, but squeezed out perfumes and dyes. From "free air" he also extracted the nitrogen so necessary a component in fertilizers.

From the ocean that formerly produced only fish, he wrested bromine for the photographic film and special gasolines. From a pinch of salt comes savor, also chlorine for pulp and paper, and caustic soda for rayon and photographic film, soap, petroleum refining and miscellaneous products. Twenty mule teams made borax a household byword for cleaning. Today brilliant, white-enameled sinks and bath tubs, stove surfaces and kitchenware owe their attractiveness to borax and boric acid.

How Investigation Pays

In a stand of virgin timber the woodchopper sees firewood worth $10 a cord; the contractor sees lumber worth $40 per thousand feet; and the chemist, woodpulp worth $55 a ton, or rayon for wearing apparel worth $12,600 a ton. Today chemical products claim almost one fifth of all the manufacturing enterprise in the United States. That should be answer enough to anyone who wonders if research in chemistry "pays." There is hardly a manufactured product in home, office, or factory that does not owe at least a part of its final appearance to the work of a chemist.

It would be difficult to inspect every laboratory in the nation, but we did achieve a very good cross section by visiting the experimental station of E. I. du Pont de Nemours and Company in Wilmington, Del. Having statistics relative to 81 du Pont plants and the products they manufacture in 27 states before us, we wanted to know what research activities in recent months had meant the most to du Pont.

One Problem, Many Solvers

"As one can readily appreciate," our guide explained, "invention today is vastly different from what it was a few years ago. The time when a genius was closeted in a workshop until he had solved a particular problem, is gone forever. That same problem today might be given to 25 men in many bordering fields; and the solution, when it came, would be the result of many men's experience. Research grows harder day by day. Many of the more obvious things have already been done."

It developed that after the World War, du Pont spent some $40,000,000 over a period of five years in building up an organic chemicals industry, with no important profits realised for a considerable time. To be specific, 12 products developed in the past 10 years, accounted for about 40 per cent of the Company's total sales volume last year. More than 18,000 workers have been given employment as a result.

A Peacetime Business

Then we ventured to ask the du Pont spokesman:

"What about munitions? Isn't that where you get a great deal of profit?" (That was as outright as any question Charlie McCarthy might ask, and the answer was just as frank.)

"Profit in munitions? Less than one half of 1 per cent of our business is in smokeless powder, the sort used for warfare, and practically all of this is ordered by our own Government. Much of it goes to 'shoot the admiral over the side.' Our stake in peace is better than 99 to one. Should war come, we would have to expand our smokeless powder mills tremendously and construct new plants. That would mean the rest of our industries would suffer. Believe me, we in the du Pont Company pray like everyone else, for international peace. That's one thing we have never been able to figure out—why people think we are less humane than other manufacturers.

"Probably dynamite is the product most frequently misunderstood. Magazine articles often refer to it as the very symbol of warfare when essentially it is a peacetime explosive, widely used in mining and construction work. It would be utterly out of the question to manufacture smokeless powder in a dynamite plant."

Uses for Plastic

At the research laboratories on the north bank of the Brandywine, we found war already in progress, war against ignorance of nature's ways. Many an African pachyderm now roaming the jungle owes his continued existence to the chemist who found in his test tube plastics more useful than ivory. The tortoise, too, would have been extinct if it had to furnish the raw materials demanded for hair ornaments and toiletware. Ten years ago, no one would think of using tortoise shell to make scuffless heels for women's shoes, but today the same plastic used for combs, jewel cases, and non-shatterable safety glass also fits as a serviceable heel covering.

Another sizable skirmish is directed against the common house fly. Researchers breed flies in the laboratory by the thousands and then test their insecticides on them. Similar experiments were being run in another section of the Pest Control Research Laboratory against the Mexican bean beetle and red spider.

In the glass-blowers shop, technicians were at work producing complicated chemical equipment from ordinary tubes, flasks, and piping. Below ground is du Pont's ultra-centrifuge. This machine, built by Dr. The Svedberg of Upsala University, Sweden, is considerably more complicated than the familiar cream separator used by dairymen, though fundamentally the same.

Whirled by oil under pressure, the rotor can achieve centrifugal force 250,000 times greater than the force of gravity. With help of it, researchers are studying the separation of molecules of many sizes, a process which takes place among chemical compounds at such speeds.

Measuring the molecules of silk, wool, rubber, paper and hundreds of new plastics is now possible. Such raw materials furnish the molecular building blocks used by the chemist in rearranging Nature's ultra-microscopic patterns to suit the needs of industry.

In this group of buildings, neoprene, du Pont's chloroprene rubber, useful in place of ordinary rubber, was developed. Made from coal, limestone and salt, the initial experiments were brought to fruition, and then, as is customary, the product was turned over to plant chemists for manufacture and further research. Today neoprene has found a place in many trades; as for example in the petroleum industry, for hose that will resist the attack of oil; in printing, for replacing rubber rollers, owing to greater stability and resistance to ink; in automobiles, for electric cables subject to oily conditions, ignition wires, vibration dampeners, gaskets, cups, and sealing devices, and in refrigeration, for sheet packing and gaskets.

At present, European laboratories are producing an artificial rubber-like product of good quality; but whereas their main objective is to secure an independent supply for economic self-sufficiency, the primary object here is to secure a superior product for special uses. It is not hard to visualize a time when neoprene will be as well known as iron or aluminum; an established material as familiar to the layman as to the engineer.

Investigation in the Small

In the constant temperature and humidity room, we found half a dozen young researchers at work testing the strength of rayon fibers, the viscosity of fluids and the vibration absorption of neoprene, and learned that each year du Pont scouts comb the universities most carefully, scouting for men of ability. But there is no room on Brandywine Creek for a chemist deficient in either originality or the ability to co-operate with others.

Elsewhere, three microchemical balances were in operation, key instruments of quantitative microchemistry, capable of weighing only about three quarters of an ounce at most, but with an accuracy of one to two millionths of a gram.

One laboratory was devoted to the use of X-rays, to make measurements where errors greater than a millionth of an inch are intolerable. Another was devoted to photomicrography, turning out pictures of fibers, fabrics and other common materials, looking fantastically like anything but what they are.

We heard for the first time the story of how rayon was brought into existence—one of the most thrilling research adventure yarns yet spun, how Count Hilaire de Chardonnet deduced that since silkworms fed on mulberry leaves, "artificial silk" from leaves and twigs of the mulberry tree could be made in the laboratory. He actually spun fibers that looked like silk by treating his material with nitric acid. Later came the viscose process in which purified cellulose from cotton linters and spruce wood is treated with caustic soda and carbon bisulphide. This forms the sirupy "viscose" which, after being forced through microscopic holes at the end of a thimble-like cup, or "spinneret," solidifies to form a continuous yarn of many small filaments.

Cotton linters treated with nitric and sulphuric acids, also form nitrocellulose or pyroxylin, the basis of quick-drying lacquers, motion picture film, and safety glass.

To mention, for another thing, the new era brought about by synthetics in perfumes—only a short time ago nearly a ton of roses was needed to make 10 ounces of the natural oil, 25 tons of violets made but a single ounce of oil of violets, and lilac could not be produced at any price. Today, all are duplicated in the laboratory at a fraction of their original cost, together with scents previously unknown.

Brooks' Manuscript Auctioned for $800

NEW YORK, March 28 (AP)—The manuscript of Van Wyck Brooks' Pulitzer prize-winning book, "The Flowering of New England," brought $800 at an auction March 25.

The manuscript was typewritten with handwritten corrections. It brought the highest price at a sale of literary manuscripts and letters arranged by the League of American Writers for the benefit of the Medical Bureau of the North American Committee to Aid Spanish Democracy.

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MacDowell Exhibit Is Planned By Columbia for Month of May

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 28—A rich store of Edward MacDowell documents will be shown at Columbia University from April 27 through the month of May in what is expected to be the most comprehensive exhibition ever arranged of memorabilia of the great American composer.

Columbia University has a very close interest in the composer for Mr. MacDowell was its first Professor of Music and head of its music department from 1896 to 1904. There is a MacDowell Professorship at Columbia now held by Daniel Gregory Mason and one of the items in the exhibition is a set of letters exchanged by Mr. MacDowell and William Mason, presented to the college by Daniel Gregory Mason, William Mason's nephew.

The letters began with a message from Mr. Mason, then a leading piano teacher in New York City, who was happy over praise given by Mr. MacDowell for his teacher, Joachim Raff, one of Mr. Mason's dearest friends. Mr. MacDowell responded with a letter saying that Mr. Mason's name was "already a household word to me." Then came the dedication of "Eroica Sonata" Opus 50 to Mr. Mason, and a return compliment when Mr. Mason dedicated a composition to Mr. MacDowell.

Marian Nevins MacDowell, widow of the composer, is permitting the University to exhibit some of the rarer MacDowell mementos including a manuscript of counterpoint lessons by Joachim Raff, Mr. MacDowell's exercise and notebook in Raff's class at Frankfort-on-Main when the young student was 18 years old, manuscripts of lectures at Columbia and Yale in Mr. MacDowell's handwriting, the original manuscript of the score of the Roland Symphony, two movements of which have been published as Opus 30, four unpublished violin and piano pieces written when Mr. MacDowell was 17, his first composition written at the age of 15 when he was studying at the Paris conservatory in the same class with Debussy, men's choruses written when he was 20, and a four-hand arrangement of "Die Sarazenen," written in 1890.

Mrs. MacDowell also has loaned a bust of her husband by Bianchinni and an oil portrait by Ben Ali Haggin. From other sources are coming offers of loans, among them a notebook containing MacDowell's sketches for a piano concerto, a number of piano pieces and some of his songs.

Richard S. Angell, music librarian at the university, is eager to obtain other loans, the material to be sent in by April 15 to 701 Journalism Building, Columbia University. Mr. Angell, Mr. Mason, Douglas Moore, and Roger Howson are members of the exhibition committee.

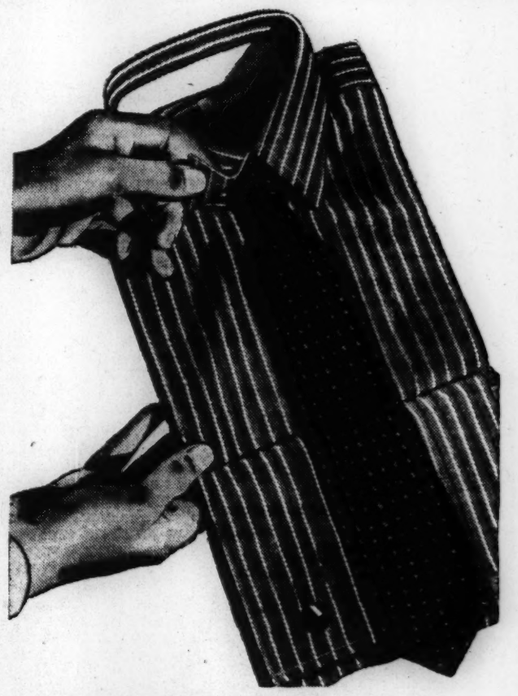
Roman Coin Hoard Unearthed in India

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MADRAS, India—Roman galleys, feeling their way cautiously along the coasts of Asia in the days of the Caesars, may have shown their brass beaks and tiers of oars in such far away ports as those of Trincomalee and Madras if the evidence is to be accepted of a hoard of coins, reported found in southern India.

The coins date back to the early centuries of the Christian era. They have found their way to the Archaeological Department of the Government of India, from the Kurnul district of Madras. They are said to show that there existed nearly 2000 years ago considerable trade between India and the ancient Roman Empire.


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The Children's Page

A Monday Page

The Cottage at Bantry Bay

By Hilda van Stockum

Chapter Nine

The last leaves shriveled and fell, the lazy sun peered faintly through wet mists and silver frost lay over the fields in the mornings, but still Paddy hadn't come back.

The children looked for him every day and wearied Mother with their impatience.

"What can be keeping him?" they wondered. "He promised to be here soon!"

Mother sat knitting woollen mufflers that would keep the cold rain from dribbling down their backs.

"He'll come," she said, "in his own good time."

The children hurried from school these days, for raw winds came blistering over the mountains and the roads felt sodden and chilly to their bare feet. They loved the fireside with the glowing coals of peat and liked to crouch in front of it to roast apples and nuts and forget the discomforts of the season.

One evening they were all gathered together. Mother had done her day's work and was taking her ease in the chimney corner, listening to the rain that pattered on roof and windows; Father was stretching out his legs to the warmth of the fire; the children were grouped around him. Suddenly they were all startled by a loud knock at the door.

"Who might that be?" cried Mother.

A Welcome Visitor

Michael jumped up to let the stranger in, who turned out to be none else than Paddy himself, the water dripping from his hat and breeches and making puddles on the flagstones.

Cries of pleasure greeted him, Bran barked and the twins clung to his hands so that he had to shake one off before he could greet Mother properly. Father cleared a chair for him near the fire and Mother carried away his wet jacket and hat and made him take off his shoes and stockings.

"Sit down and make yourself comfortable," she said. "The children left me no peace the way they were asking for you. Sure, you're a welcome sight to all of us!"

Paddy gratefully took the seat that was offered him.

"I've been walking all day in the streaming water," he said, "until I wondered would I drown or just melt away like sugar. It's a comfort to be near a fire again."

"Where did you come from?" asked Father.

"I footed it from Cork the last three days, for I'd no money left to ride the bus. But I bear good tidings for all of you." His friendly face turned from Father to Mother to Brigid hugging her shapeless doll, to Francie and Liam cracking nuts at his feet, and to Michael hanging over his father's chair.

The children were bursting to hear what he had brought for them, but they felt it would be bad manners to ask and so they kept silent, throwing shy glances at the knapsack on the floor.

"Well, let us hear it and don't be keeping us in suspense," said Mother, handing Paddy his cup. "Good news won't keep!"

Paddy chuckled.

"First I have to fortify myself," he said, and quickly swallowed his hot drink.

"That's better. Now hand me that bag!"

Out of the Knapsack

"Wasn't it a knife I promised you?" he asked Michael.

A vigorous nod was his answer, at which he produced the most wonderful knife that ever was made,

The Story So Far

Brigid and Michael were exploring an old cave with their dog Bran, when he began to dig furiously and pulled a heavy box out of the ground. Michael found it was filled with carefully wrapped sheets of vellum covered with old writing. Just then he and Brigid heard outside the flute of Paddy the Piper, who stopped off sometimes in his travels to see his mother, and they took the box to show him.

Paddy, who knew ancient Irish well, said he thought they had found some valuable old poems and that he must take the manuscripts to Dublin to find out more about them. The next day, the children, with their parents, the twins, Francie and Liam, and Paddy and his mother, all went for a picnic on an island off the coast. Then Paddy set off on his travels again, taking the old manuscripts with him.

with corkscrew and tin opener, as well as six sharp blades. Michael flushed with pleasure and could scarcely stammer out a shy "Thank ye" in his hurry to inspect it.

"And here is a doll for me lady Brideen," added Paddy. "I couldn't get a real store one—they are too hard on my pennies—and, surely, an Irish girl doesn't want a foreign-made doll! So I carved ye one with me own hands, and a friend of mine who is handy with her needle made the clothes. I hope now ye'll like it." Paddy pulled out of his bag a creature that surpassed all Brigid's dreams.

Paddy was an artist as well as a poet. With skilful hands he had whittled the body and limbs out of cherrywood, joining them with screws. But the head was the most wonderful part for he had carved it into a likeness of Brigid herself, and he had painted the face a lovely creamy color with pink cheeks and scarlet lips and large gray eyes fringed with lashes. Red-gold curls of silk covered the back of the head and fell in ringlets.

This beautiful creature was dressed in red petticoats, a black shawl round her shoulders. Her feet were left bare and she had a blue apron tied around the waist.

"Is that for me?" whispered Brigid, stretching out her arms. "Oh . . . isn't she a darling! Look, Mother! Look! Father! See what Paddy made for me! Oh, Paddy!" And she was on the piper's knee in a twinkling, throwing her arms around him and planting a kiss on his nose.

Everyone wanted to see the doll. Mother admired the cut of the clothes; the twins wanted to find out could the legs and arms move; Michael, who didn't like dolls, said that this one wasn't bad at all; and Father exclaimed at the beautiful carving of the face.

And for the Twins

Then Brigid would not have her doll handled any more, "Can't ye see she's a stranger here and doesn't want us all to be gaping at her?" she said, tucking the doll well into its shawl and softly rocking it to sleep. "It's Patricia I'll call her, after you, Paddy!" she whispered.

Paddy's face was bright with pleasure. He had enjoyed the work and he enjoyed Brigid's delight even more. He felt someone pull his sleeve and a little voice at his elbow asked timidly: "Didn't ye bring anything for us?"

"That's true, I was nearly forgetting ye!" cried Paddy, hastily diving back into his bag.

He brought out two little bows of aspenwood, cut with his own hand and tied with string. Each bow had three arrows belonging to it, made of reeds and goosefeathers.

"Now see if ye can learn to be archers," he whispered, hanging the bows around the twins' shoulders.

"But the best of me news is yet to come." Paddy pulled Liam onto his lap. Francie sat down at his feet beside Bran, Father and Mother dragged their chairs closer to the fire and Michael and Brigid shared the bench, grinning expectantly.

"Ye know how I went to Dublin to see me friend McGeoghan about the manuscript," Paddy began. "I found him in his shop and he greeted me gladly.

"'What is it ye want,' says he straight away, knowing well by the look of me that I had an object in me visit.

"'I come to show you something,' says I, 'and have your opinion on it.' So I take down me bag and get out the box of poems.

"'Here it is,' says I. 'Take your time now and don't be in a hurry.'

"So he takes the box to the window where he lifts the lid.

"'Where did ye get hold of all this, Paddy?' says he, when his eyes fall on the old vellum covered with faded letters.

"'I'll tell ye presently,' says I. 'First you say what ye think of it.'"

(To be concluded next Monday)

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The Hart Panteth After the Water Brooks

A King Goes to a Party

Once upon a time there lived in the Land of Bumblestiltskin a dreadfully untidy king. He was so untidy that he could never find anything when he wanted it, and his palace always looked as if a blizzard had blown through it. When he went out walking all the people whispered, "Look! There goes the King! He's the untidiest man in Bumblestiltskin. See, he's got his hat on back to front, and he's lost one of his gloves."

But the King didn't mind a teeny tiny scrap, although it meant that the poor Queen had a terrible time trying to find all the things he lost.

"You are a difficult King to live with!" she would exclaim.

But the King would only reply, "I wish you'd get the poker and poke my collar stud from under the dressing-table."

So the Queen would have to get the poker and poke under the dressing-table until she found the King's stud for him.

Then, one morning, something happened. The King of the Next Door Country sent the King of Bumblestiltskin an invitation to a party. It was a beautiful invitation, printed in silver on pink notepaper with lovely curly pie-crust edges.

The King of Bumblestiltskin was so pleased that he promptly sent out the Palace Errand Boy with a note saying, "Thanks awfully. Yes, I'll come." And then he raced upstairs to his bedroom to get ready for the party.

Not a Sign of Them

First he looked into the hat-box under his bed where he kept his Royal Crown but, as usual, it wasn't there.

"Who's moved my Royal Crown?" he roared. "Who's taken my Royal Crown out of my Royal Hat-box, eh?"

The Queen sighed.

"I found your crown in the garden," she said. "Here it is."

"Well, I wish you'd leave my things alone," snapped the King, as he put it on, never noticing what a big dent there was in the front of it.

Then he opened his top drawer and hunted for his best socks, the blue silk ones the Queen had given him. But he couldn't find them either. The woollen ones were there, and the cotton ones, and striped ones, and spotty ones, but there wasn't a sign of his best pair. There were not two socks that matched each other either, and the King had to wear a pink woollen sock on his right foot, and a green cotton sock with blue dots on his left foot.

"I'm sure nobody else will be at the party in odd socks," said the Queen anxiously. But the King was too busy tying knots in his broken bootlaces to listen to her.

At last he was ready. The Queen lent him a nice pocket handkerchief, because he had lost all his own, and away he went as fast as he could to the party.

It was a wonderful gathering. There were kings in crowns, and chancellors in robes, and dukes in stars, and lords in garters, and—they ALL had lovely silk socks and beautiful gleaming patent leather slippers. The King was so ashamed of his bootlaces that he tucked his feet out of sight under his chair, and turned his crown round so that the dent was at the back where the others couldn't see it.

The Footman Giggles

But it caught the eye of the footman who was standing behind his chair with the ice-cream and chocolate bars, and first he coughed, and then he giggled, and when the poor King turned round and angrily stared at him, the Chancellor in Robes who was sitting opposite saw it, and he gave a giggle too, and turned it into a polite sneeze, and pretended it was an accident.

Oh, but the King felt dreadful!

After supper it was worse, for they all played Hunt the Slipper, and when it was the King's turn he had to undo all the knots in his bootlaces, and it took him ages and ages and ages! And when the boots were off it was dreadful—simply dreadful—because everyone could see that one sock was a pinky wool and the other a green cotton with blue dots!

Oh, it was an awful party!

When, at last, the game was over, the poor King put on his boots, tied the knots in his bootlaces, pulled the crown down over his ears, and raced away to his own untidy palace.

"Why," exclaimed the Queen, "how early you are. Wasn't it a nice party?"

The King blushed. "No," he replied, "it wasn't."

Then he took off his crown and kicked off his boots and looked down at his odd socks.

"I'm going to buy a new crown," he said, "and some new socks and bootlaces, and in future I'm going to be a tidy and respectable King."

"Well, I never!" gasped the Queen.



Drawn for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

The Explorers

Janie and I, with flag unfurled,
Are sailing round and round the world.
We found Australia yesterday,
And now we're off to U. S. A.

Toby, our Captain, takes command
And tells us when we're nearing land.
Explorers, up a winding track
We climb. Then 'neath a tree unpack

The little basket Nannie takes
Down to our boat each morning. Cakes
We find inside for Jane and me,
And bones for Captain Toby's tea.

D. M. THORNTON

Books for Your Pleasure

Book Reviews

Boys and girls who like animal stories, let me tell you about an unusual one called "Animals of the Bible."

You may have read all kinds of books about animals, but this one is a real surprise, for no one has ever brought together for boys and girls such beautiful pictures of the pictures in a book of lasting value.

A story that never fails to interest boys and girls is here also, "The Story of the Animals Saved in the Ark." It is fun to pick out the "two of every sort," from the largest to the smallest, that went into Noah's Ark as Miss Lathrop has drawn them in the picture that follows.



Both Illustrations Drawn by Dorothy P. Lathrop for "Animals of the Bible" (Frederick A. Stokes Co.)

The Springs Give Drink to Every Beast of the Field

animals that appear in the Bible stories, nor has anyone gathered together those verses in which animals play an important part.

Dorothy Lathrop, a well known illustrator of children's books, who loves and understands animals and who is familiar with the Bible stories, has made lovely black-and-white drawings of the animals she thinks most interesting to boys and girls. Helen Dean Fish, an editor of many fine books for children, has selected the verses about the creatures of the Old Testament stories, the Psalms and the Gospels, and has linked them together with the "Animals Around the Christmas Manger," will surely be a favorite and there are many more stories and pictures of real beauty to be found for your pleasure between the covers of this book.

Let's Travel

For readers who like to travel by book to foreign lands there is a jolly collection of stories that will take them to Rouen, "one of the oldest and loveliest of cities in France, and there every house has a story to tell, every cobblestone a song to sing," the author tells us.

"But," she continues, "you must pick your moment! It is no use going to them when they are not in the mood for story-telling."

She must have caught them in the right mood, for she retells the tales they told her about the people who lived long, long ago in Rouen and will introduce you to some new friends. There are Monsieur Tisserand, the baker, to whom good fortune came one night; Toinette, who gave the pink geranium such loving care that it blossomed and grew as no geranium ever blossomed and grew before; and Michel, vendor of cat's meat, who built up a business in three days.

These are only a few of the merry townspeople you will meet when you read "Long Ago in Rouen," by Ida M. Withers, with just right pictures in black and white and color by Maggie Salcedo.

Let's go to Soviet Russia! The "Adventures of Misha," by Serge Rosanov, introduces Mikhail Ivonovich—Misha for short—who lives in Moscow. Father and Mother work and Misha goes to school. But this story is not about working or school. It is about a holiday that Father planned with Misha. They were to go skiing.

A Series of Mix-Ups

They left the house in a droshky, a one-horse open carriage, with many warnings from Mother to take care that nothing happened. They arrived at the railroad station where crowds of people were rushing about. Everybody was in a hurry. Misha's Father was in a hurry, too, for it was almost time for the train to leave to take them into the country. So Father left Misha with the skis while he went to buy the tickets.

After waiting some time Misha caught sight of Father's short fur coat and ran after him saying, "What about the skis, Papa?" Father's back seemed to answer something and Misha took hold of his father's coat and ran after him. But it wasn't Papa.

From that moment on, strange adventures befell Misha and it is a story of mix-ups, funny and exciting, that keep Father, Mother and Misha apart for twenty-four hours.

You will like this story and you will find out many interesting things about the life and customs of the people in a land whose government makes it very different from other countries, but whose children, whose fathers and mothers are very much like those in your own country. Pictures as merry as the story will make you better acquainted with the people and scenes in this far off land.

St. Patrick's birthday has just come and gone and we have been thinking about Ireland, a country which has given us so many fine stories about fairies and leprechauns. In "Barney the Donkey," Anne Casserley brings you a book that will carry over the fun, mischief, good heartedness and charm of this March holiday.

Barney the Donkey

Barney, the hero of this tale, was no ordinary donkey. To be sure he was good at heart but he often got into mischief, especially when he listened to the Leprechaun, who is the Fairies' shoemaker.

The farmer and his wife who owned Barney loved him, and well he knew it. Too often he imposed upon their good nature and many a time were they upset by the queer things he did. Read how Barney painted his master's cart after the Leprechaun said to him:

"Your little cart is dirty and battered and worn. . . . I never saw a meaner looking affair! I felt ashamed of you. You could at least paint your little cart."

You will laugh at what happened when Barney turned painter and at more of his pranks as they are told in this gay green book with silhouettes by the author. If you have read "Michael of Ireland" by the same author you will know what a treat is in store for you.

Florence Bethune Sloan

A fine collection of stories of humor and fun is "With Cap and Bells," selected by Mary Gould Davis. The stories ware chosen from those that have won the laughter of children of all ages in Miss Davis's wide experience as Supervisor of Story-telling at the New York Public Library.

"They are bound together with a cord that is made up of grins and chuckles and amused approval," she says in a foreword. "And that is why they are here."

Among the tales are: "The Silver Hen," by Mary E. Wilkins; "Mr. Samson Cat," by Valery Carrick; "The Jumbles," by Edward Lear; "The Huckabuck Family and How They Raised Pop Corn in Nebraska," by Carl Sandburg; and "How the Rabbit Fooled the Elephant," from "The Panchatantra," translated by Arthur W. Ryder.

Three finely illustrated animal stories which children may know already have been brought together in "Kurt Wiese's Picture Book of Animals"—the tales of Ella, the elephant; Karoo, the kangaroo; and Wallie, the walrus.

This is an amusing and entertaining book with many pictures in colors.

Marta was a little girl who lived with her grandfather, a woodcarver, on the edge of a great forest in Germany. At her grandfather's bidding, she set out on a journey to the castle, a long way off, to take some wild flowers, a white pullet and a wooden figurine to the Princess Leopoldine.

But the trip was not as easy as it promised to be, for a shoe of Konrad's horse came loose and he had to let Marta find ways herself of continuing the journey.

What a series of adventures she had, and what a delightful surprise she found in the end!

E. C.

Animals of the Bible, illustrated by Dorothy P. Lathrop. Text chosen from the King James Version of the Bible. New York: Frederick A. Stokes Co. $2.

Long Ago in Rouen, by Ida M. Withers. Illustrated by Maggie Salcedo. New York: Oxford University Press. $1.50.

The Adventures of Misha, by Sergei Rosanov. Translated by Ivy Low. Illustrated by Alexander Mogilevsky. New York: Frederick A. Stokes Co. $1.50.

Barney the Donkey, by Anne Casserley. New York: Harper and Bro. $1.50.

With Cap and Bells, selected by Mary Gould Davis. Illustrated by Richard Bennett. New York: Harcourt, Brace and Co. $2.

Kurt Wiese's Picture Book of Animals. Illustrated in colors by the author. New York: Coward-McCann, Inc. $2.50.

Marta, by Marguerite Vance. Illustrated in colors by the author. New York: Harper and Brothers. $1.

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Staggering Situation Faces Bruins in Remaining Hockey Play-Off—Max West Stars

Boston Arrives Home Two Games Down to Leafs

Stanley Cup Play-Offs
First Place

	Won	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst
Toronto	2	0	3	1
Boston	0	2	1	3

(3 out of 5 games)

Second Place

Americans	2	1	8	7
Rangers	1	2	7	8

(2 out of 3 games)

Third Place

Chicago	2	1	11	8
Canadiens	1	2	8	11

(2 out of 3 games)

Americans and Chicago meet in semi-final round.

By Web Morse
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Guess there is no need to pack the bag for any trip to New York or Chicago, at least not right away. Our Bruins arrived in town this morning two games behind the Toronto Maple Leafs and need three straight to enter the final Stanley Cup series with either Americans or the Black Hawks. Anything can happen in hockey, so they cannot be counted out yet, but beating Toronto three straight games under pressure is a lot to ask.

Once again these hockey play-offs come under a barrage of criticism. Here are two teams with better season records, Rangers and Canadiens, already eliminated by teams with poorer records, and the Bruins, much superior through the regular schedule to the Leafs, fading almost to the vanishing point. To complete the silly results. Chicago should upset the Amerks and then beat the winner of the Boston-Toronto series in the final.

From a purely local angle, Boston is in the running on two counts. The Bruins are not out of it yet, and Bill Stewart, Gallivan Boulevard resident, has his Hawks right up there. The part about the Hawks is of little consolation to Boston hockey fans, but there are plenty of Bostonians who will pull for Bill Stewart. The short, chunky little pilot is doing all right in his first year as a hockey manager.

Battered Lot

The Bruins were a battered lot of players who arrived this morning. That description applies to appearance only, because the players were unconvinced that the Leafs were deserving of their present advantage. While not on hand to watch the festivities in Toronto, the writer has been there before and properly informed any reader of just what would happen before the series opened.

Mr. J. Conn Smythe, manager of the Leafs, is a smart individual in hockey circles. He proved that most conclusively to Boston fans two years ago when he sent his Leafs out from behind a four-goal deficit to win the series on total goals, 8-6. With nothing to lose and everything to win, his Leafs took to the ice and proceeded to rough the Bruins into errors. It worked perfectly then and from all accounts he is repeating those tactics very successfully now. He admitted the Bruins had the better team and then went out and beat them.

On the other hand, the Bruins are not lacking in managerial smartness. Mr. Arthur H. Ross has made some smart moves in this game of hockey and the present team is modern evidence. He admits, however, that he did make a mistake in the first game, last Thursday, by playing a waiting, defensive game. Saturday night he sent the team out to score and there can be no denying that the Bostons really earned better fortune, but it seems to have been one of those nights when the "breaks" were not with them.

Leafs Sitting Pretty

Both teams have injury lists today, many of which may be cleared by tomorrow night, but Ross intends to call Mel Hill from Providence if Ray Getliffe fails to recover from a gashed foot. The Bruins are muttering vague reprisal against the Leafs, but knowing that one slip now means oblivion for the season, they cannot take many chances. The Leafs are sitting pretty and they know it.

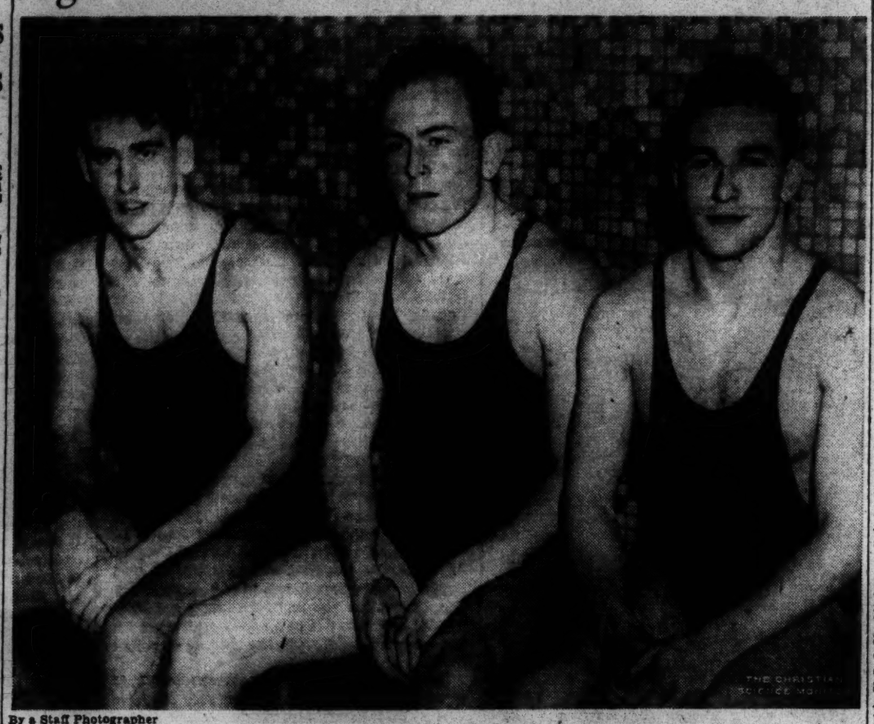
The American-Chicago series which opens in New York tomorrow night will be far from a social gathering. To begin with, the rival managers, Stewart and Red Dutton, are not friendly, and with such a beginning the hostilities may be rugged. Amerks took tremendous satisfaction downing their fellow townies, Rangers, 3-2, after 120 minutes of play, last night. Lester Patrick's team was a mere shadow of mid-season strength, and never recovered from the loss of Capt. Art Coulter. Amerks' goalie, Earl Robertson, shut the Rangers out twice in play-offs last year while subbing for Normie Smith in the Detroit nets, and again proved the barrier to Rangers this year.

Snead and Revolta Lead

GREENSBORO, N. C., March 28 (AP)—Sammy Snead, the long-driving sensation from White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., and Johnny Revolta, of Evanston, Ill., the leading money-winner on the winter and spring golf tour, shot their way into the lead yesterday in the second round of the $5,000 Greater Greensboro Open.

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Tigers Who Churned Waters for N. C. A. A. Titles



By a Staff Photographer

Left to Right—Albert van de Weghe, Richard R. Hough, and Hendrick van Oss

As a Team They Won the 300-Yard Medley Relay Swim for Princeton (Time: 3m. 54.7s.) in the National Collegiate A. A. Meet at New Brunswick, N. J., Over the Week End. Van de Weghe Won the 50-Yard Backstroke Title in 1m. 34.2s. and Hough Captured the 200-Yard Breaststroke Title in 2m. 33.4s.

N. C. A. A. Swimming Champions for 1938

By the Associated Press

New Brunswick, N. J., March 28

The list of champions crowned during the two-day National Collegiate A. A. swimming meet in Rutgers University pool:

*1500-meter free style—John J. Maconis, Yale, time—20:15.2.

*50-yard free style — Edward M. Kirar, Michigan, Time—0:23.2.

1-meter diving—Albert Patnik, Ohio State, 145.14 points.

150-yard backstroke—Albert van de Weghe, Princeton, time—1:34.2.

220-yard free style—William F. Kendall, Harvard, time—2:12.

300-yard medley relay—Princeton (van de Weghe, Hough, van Oss) time—3:54.7.

*100-yard free style — Edward Kirar, Michigan, time 0:52.7.

200 - yard breaststroke—Richard R. Hough, Princeton, time—2:23.4.

440-yard free style—William E. Kendall, Harvard, time—4:48.9

Three-meter diving—Albert Patnik, Ohio, State, 143.92 points.

*400-yard free style relay—Michigan (Tomski, Hutchens, Haynie, Kirar), time—3.33.2.

*Title retained.

Providence Reds Top Group Race

International-American Hockey League
(Final Standing)
Eastern Division

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Providence	25	7	16	114	86	57
Philadelphia	26	4	18	134	108	56
New Haven	13	7	28	93	131	33
Springfield	10	8	30	96	140	28
Western Division						
Cleveland	25	11	12	126	114	61
Pittsburgh	22	8	18	100	104	52
Syracuse	21	7	30	143	122	49

By the Associated Press

Six International - American Hockey League teams headed for the play-offs today with Cleveland and Providence, divisional champions in the Western and Eastern groups, favored to finish in the final series for the league title.

Both teams ended their seasons in spectacular style, last night, as the regular season's play ended. The Providence Reds knocked off the New Haven Eagles, 6 to 3, to clinch first place in the East by a one-point margin over the Philadelphia Ramblers, while Cleveland trimmed Syracuse, third team in the West, 5 to 4.

The Ramblers and Eagles start the Eastern play-offs with a two-out-of-three game series opening in Philadelphia, tomorrow night. The first game of the Eastern title series will be played in Providence, April 3, between the winner of the Ramblers-Eagles series and the Reds. This, too, will be a two-of-three-game series.

The Syracuse Stars entertain the Pittsburgh Hornets at home, Tuesday night, in the opening game of the Western group's first play-off series. The winner of this series meets the Barons in the final western group play-off.

Duckpin Rollers Tally High Scores

RICHMOND, Va., March 28 (AP)—The two-day-old National Duckpin tournament has produced two booster team scores—1,785 for men and 1,621 for women—which will be hard to beat in the four remaining weeks of competition.

The Richmond (Va.) Pie team rolled the 1,785 to miss the all-time tournament record by 29 pins. The Boush Street Girls of Norfolk, Va., tallied the high women's set which tops by 23 pins the total which won the championship last year for the Silver Springs (Md.) team.

The open team championship division and singles and doubles, feature events of the tournament, will not get into full swing until this week end when crack duckpin bowlers from New England to Atlanta will compete.

Week-End Sports in Brief

By the Associated Press

CHICAGO — Glenn Cunningham beats Chuck Fenske by a foot to win the Bankers' mile at the Daily News indoor track meet in 4m. 9.9s. Jimmy Herbert equals own unofficial world record of 1m. 11.1s., for 600 yards. Perrin Walker defeats Ben Johnson in spring series. Don Lash runs two miles in 9m. 10.7s.

MORGANTOWN, W. Va. — John Woodruff runs half-mile in 1m. 58.5s., in West Virginia indoor track meet to better meet record as Michigan State takes team honors.

WICHITA, Kan.—Anicos of Galveston annex women's National A. A. U. basketball championship, defeating Wichita Thurstons, 13-8.

MIAMI, Fla.—Harry Andrews, Atlantic City, N. J., regains world moth-class sailing championship, by defeating George Franklin by 59 seconds.

NASSAU—C. Stanley Ogilvy, New York, takes lead on points in international star-class spring championship sailing regatta by finishing fourth as Harry Knowles, Nassau, wins second race of series.

PARIS—Roger Conti, France, defeats Welker Cochran, San Francisco, 50-42 for World's three-cushion billiard title.

MEMPHIS—Joe Platak, Chicago, beats Jack Clements, San Francisco, 21-8, 21-8, to win fourth straight National A. A. U. handball title. Frank Coyle and Eddie Linz, New York, trim Platak and Bob Weiller, 17-21, 21-10, 21-6, in doubles final.

PHILADELPHIA—Walter Kramer, Detroit, downs Walter Markham, New York, 15—12, 17—15, to retain National Badminton title; Mrs. Del Barkhuff, Seattle, defeats Mary Whittemore, Boston, 7—11, 11—6, 11—4, to keep women's title.

PHILADELPHIA — Emily Fuller, Bethlehem, Pa., becomes National women's singles table-tennis champion, defeating Dorothy Halliday, Baltimore, 21—12 21—14, 19—21, 21—9, and shares two doubles championships. Laszio Bellak, Hungary, retains men's title with 16—21, 21—12, 21—14, 19—21, 21—18 triumph over Sol Schiff, New York.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J.—Michigan downs Ohio State, 46-45, to keep National Collegiate A. A. swimming championship.

STATE COLLEGE, Pa. — Oklahoma A. and M. wins three individual championships and takes National Collegiate A. A. wrestling championship for ninth time in 11 years.

NEW YORK—Harvard, Yale and Army eliminate Pennsylvania Military College, Princeton and Cornell, respectively, in first round of National intercollegiate polo championships; Optimists down New York A. C., 14-10, in first match of three-match series for high-goal senior title.

ANNAPOLIS, Md. — Army wins Eastern Intercollegiate Gymnastic League championship.

Wrestling Group Make Additions To Mat Rules

STATE COLLEGE, Pa., March 28 (AP)—Emphatic opposition to indiscriminate weight reduction was voiced yesterday by members of the wrestling rules committee of the National Collegiate Athletic Association in raising the limits of three classes.

The group, headed by Dr. R. G. Clapp of the University of Nebraska, voted to incorporate in next year's rules a recommendation that "weight reduction shall be strictly in the hands of the college or high school physician and that periodic medical examination by the physician shall be made during the season and particularly before a meet."

In changing the weight classifications from 118, 126, 135, 145, etc., to 121, 128, 136, 145, etc., the committee adopted a recommendation of the American Amateur Wrestling Coaches Association that most college wrestlers could not make the 118-pound limit and retain their strength.

The committee discussed at length proposals for a point system of deciding matches not ended by a fall, but tabled the matter.

Dr. Clapp said the committee felt "the present rule which calls for a decision based entirely on the referee's judgment has not been in operation long enough to be thoroughly tested."

The committee only last year gave the referee entire responsibility for deciding winners, doing away with the long-used medium of time advantages in awarding decisions.

Yesterday's meeting brought to a close activities in connection with the 11th Annual National Collegiate Wrestling championships which Oklahoma A. and M. won Saturday for the ninth time.

The Cowboys won three of the eight individual titles and lost a chance at another when Capt. Fred Parkey had to default in the 135-pound final.

Little Joe McDaniels, the Aggies' 118-pound star, defending champion and former national amateur king, was selected by the coaches as the tournament's outstanding competitor. His team mates who won titles were Stanley Henson in the 145-pound bracket and Dale Scrivens at 155 pounds.

Woodersen May Run at Princeton

NEW YORK, March 28 (AP)—The often discussed possibility of a mile race between Sydney Woodersen of England and Glenn Cunningham may become a reality this June at Princeton's Fifth Annual Invitation Track Meet.

Woodersen and five other top-notch European athletes have been invited for the races on June 18. Asa Bushnell, director of the meet, yesterday announced only the names of the six foreigners invited, but it is known that he is aiming at a meeting between America's 4:04.4 miler and Great Britain's 4:06.4 speedster.

Woodersen never has competed in this country. His acceptance of the invitation hinges on the date of his civil service examinations in June. If the dates do not conflict he probably will be on hand.

Henry Jonsson, of Sweden, who is credited with a 4:06.6 mile last year, and James Alford of Wales, winner of the British Empire title at Sydney, Australia, in 4:11.6, have also been invited for the Princeton mile.

Other Europeans invited include Miklos Szabo of Hungary, holder of the new world two-mile record of 8:56; Jacques Mostert of Belgium, who has done 3:00.4 for three quarters of a mile, and Kilner Brown, British Olympic star, who shines at the quarter and half.

Coaches Elect Thorpe

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., March 28 (AP)—The College Swimming Coaches Association of America have elected Nelis Thorpe of the University of Minnesota to succeed Samuel Ingram of Colgate as president. Other officers elected were: first vice-president, H. J. Morrissey of Lehigh; second vice-president, M. J. Kennedy of Amherst; secretary-treasurer, Henry Ortland, Jr., of Navy. Hugo Matson of Detroit was chosen president of the Inter-Scholastic Swimming Coaches Association succeeding John Miller of Mercersburg (Pa.) Academy, who became vice-president. Alfred Neuschaefer of Trenton (N. J.) High School, was renamed secretary-treasurer.

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Three Years Ago

St. Louis Cardinals sold Pat Malone, veteran pitcher, to Yankees.

Five Years Ago

Princeton and Rutgers announce renewal of football relations, begun in 1869, for 1933 game.

Around The Hub

Sherbrooke's Red Raiders will be in town next Sunday afternoon to play the Boston Olympics in what probably will be the last amateur hockey game of the season. The local club has yet to win a game from this fast Canadian sextet. In Sherbrooke the Olympics were defeated, 2 to 1, in an overtime game. Here in Boston the Red Raiders again were the victors, 5 to 1.

Over last week end the local club played before two of the largest crowds of the amateur season. Nearly 10,000 watched the Valleyfield Braves win Saturday night, 5 to 3, while more than 11,000 sat in on yesterday afternoon's contest and cheered the local boys on to a 4-to-3 victory.

Coach Hago Harrington started looking for a wing to replace Paul Guibord for next Saturday's game. Guibord is on a business trip which will keep him away from Boston for more than a week. Both Ned Cutter and Johnny Mechem, Harvard stars, are being considered.

Harvard's outstanding wrestler, John Harkness, saved the East from a shutout in the National Collegiate Wrestling championships held at State College, Pennsylvania, Saturday, when he won the 175-pound crown by defeating Ervin Olsen of Southwestern Teachers. Oklahoma A. and M. captured the team title for the ninth time.

Capt. Charles Hutter of Harvard was forced to return home from the National Collegiate A. A. swimming championships, which took place at New Brunswick, N. J., last Friday and Saturday nights, satisfied with a second-place spot in both the 50-yard and 100-yard free style races. He was defeated in both events by Edward Kirar of Michigan. His teammate, William Kendall, won the 440-yard free style by edging Yale's John Maconis.

Tufts' baseball candidates take a week off from practice starting today for it is vacation time on the Jumbo campus. Coach Ken Nash, however, will spend this week in going over his various outfield prospects in the hope of uncovering a trio that will be able to hold down the outer garden for the coming season. To date Nash is pleased with the showing of his infield and pitchers. If he can find three good outfielders the veteran coach feels certain his team will make a good showing this year.

Harvard's Rugby players were a wiser group today. Saturday afternoon the Cambridge University Rugby team of England trounced the Crimson booters, 50 to 0, in the Harvard Stadium. Earlier this week the Cambridge eleven downed Yale, 40 to 0.

Felix Kasper, world's figure skating champion, will headline the Boston Skating Club's annual carnival at the Boston Garden next Friday and Saturday night. Saturday night at Providence the carnival was shown to Rhode Island folks who received it with enthusiasm.

The Boys' Clubs of Boston fifteenth annual amateur basketball tournament opens tonight at the Eben D. Jordan Memorial Gymnasium, Charlestown, with 12 games scheduled, bringing 24 teams together in the opening games of first round trials, with the same number of teams meeting tomorrow, Wednesday and Thursday nights.

New England Boys' Clubs championships in basketball and swimming will be decided this week end, the games and meets bringing together the pick of teams in both sports among the clubs of New England. The court title will be decided in the Eben D. Jordan Memorial Gymnasium at Charlestown, while the swimming championship will take place at the Harvard Pool.

Landis' Decision On Cards to Stay

ST. LOUIS, March 28 (AP)—Sam Breadon, president of the St. Louis Cardinals, has intimated that the decision of Baseball Commissioner Kenesaw Mountain Landis making free agents of some 100 Cardinal Farm Club players was "the last word," though he repeated that he might have "a statement to make later."

Arriving here after a hurried trip from the Cards' spring training camp at St. Petersburg, Fla., Breadon denied the trip had any connection with Landis' decision or an appeal from it.

"I'm going to think over the decision for a while and I may have a statement to make later," Breadon commented.

"But to whom would we appeal? Landis is the last word. He has the authority to do whatever he thinks is right for the good of the game.

"I only feel sorry for some of the boys who have been turned out of jobs."

Asked if there was any plan to seek redress in the civil courts, Breadon asked:

"What for? What have we lost?"

Exhibition Baseball

By the Associated Press

March 26

Brooklyn 8, Rochester 4
Cincinnati 8, Detroit 3
Chicago (N) 4, Chicago (A) 3
Philadelphia (N) 5, Philadelphia (A) 3
St. Louis (A) 2, Houston 0
Boston (A) 8, Boston (N) 1
Pittsburgh 6, San Francisco 3
Washington 8, Kansas City 3
St. Louis (N) 4, New York (A) 3
New York (N) 4, Cleveland 3
Syracuse 12, Cincinnati 3d. 7

New York (N) 4, Cleveland 0
Boston (A) 3, Brooklyn 1
St. Louis (N) 10, New York (A) 3
Boston (N) 1, Washington 0
Philadelphia (N) 6, Philadelphia (A) 0
Cincinnati 10, Detroit 7
Chicago (A) 10, Chicago (N) 9
St. Louis (A) 13, Houston 7
Pittsburgh 9, Oakland 5
Pittsburgh 3, San Francisco 0

Germany Beats France

FRANKFORT, March 28 (CP Cable) — Germany defeated France 3—0 in an international Rugby match played here yesterday.

Rookie West's Play Bright Spot in Bee Training Camp

By Edwin Rumill
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BRADENTON, Fla., March 28—While the Boston Bees have taken more than their share of setbacks in the Florida Grapefruit League, for various reasons, an otherwise drab stretch of spring training has been enlivened by the play of young Max West.

Hitting at his current pace, the Mission rookie is certain to be in Manager Casey Stengel's regular lineup when the regular National League season opens against the Giants at the Polo Grounds on April 19.

Stengel's efforts to improve the hitting of one or two have been wasted so far. At least, no increase in power is noticeable at this date. Elbie Fletcher and Vince Di Maggio, Casey's leading pupils, are hitting no better than they were in 1937. Elbie and Vince responded to early suggestions, but of late have fallen back into their old habits and appear as weak at the plate as ever.

New Enthusiasm

However, while the failure of others to respond to the Stengel treatment has caused the downfall of the Bees in recent exhibition games, the arrival of young West has aroused a new enthusiasm here in Bradenton. Perhaps, after all, this Pacific coast youngster is the power Stengel has hoped for.

West drives a ball hard. A left-handed swinger, he hits as often to left field as to right. He stand about two inches over the six-foot level, weighs 185 pounds, and is only 21 years of age. At bat he will remind you of Cleveland's Hal Trosky.

Stengel faces two possibilities with West. He can play the boy in the outfield, or he may give him a first baseman's glove if Fletcher continues hopeless at the plate. Last season in the Pacific Coast League West played 30 games at first, and although he is no Fletcher with his glove, he could get by.

Stengel Aids West

The Bees' manager deserves much credit for West's development. Max joined the Mission club right out of high school, and Pilot Willie Kamm chased the youngster into the outfield without a word about what is expected of a professional player. Max just did the best he could.

Last winter Stengel spent many hours talking to the latest Boston prospect, teaching him how to throw from the outfield and a dozen other tricks of the trade. In those California meetings with his new boss, West gained what the average rookie rarely knows.

In the Pacific Coast League Max was a dangerous hitter, but in the field he sometimes suggested another Ike Boone, or Babe Herman. But here in Bradenton, after much practice, the rookie has improved defensively. In fact, he made a running catch in St. Petersburg on Lou Gehrig that was the best made by any Bee up to the time this was written. Stengel now has the boy working around first base, and even if he does not succeed Fletcher at the bag, he will profit by practice on ground balls.

He Is Confident

West was conscious of his weakness in the field while playing on the coast, but now he says he knows he can catch those balls. He is confident. However, Stengel has warned him about being over-confident about his job, because Casey insists that no berths on the club will be definite until the season gets under way next month.

The Fletcher case seems more disappointing each day. Not only is the Milton lad engulfed by a batting slump, but his fielding has not been as sensational as a year ago. Perhaps over-confidence is the trouble. Giving West a chance at first base may awaken Elbie and start him on the road to success.

The poor showing of the Bees in Grapefruit games can be blamed directly on their slump at bat. West and Roy Johnson were the only consistent batters in the first half dozen games. Even the reliable Tony Cuccinello, the spark of the Boston offense during 1937, was in an early slump here. Under the present conditions, a fifth-place finish is the fondest hope of Stengel.

Anything Can Happen

Of course, anything can happen in baseball. Past records prove that often the team triumphant in the Grapefruit League, stumbles through the regular campaign. As every manager will tell you, games do not count until after the curtain rolls up. However, there is no percentage in shouting optimism when the Bees, at this date, look less potent on the offense than they were last year.

The return of Gilly English should help. Cuccinello has never lingered in a slump, and there is always the chance that fellows like Fletcher, Di Maggio and Lopez and Mueller will "find" themselves in time to relieve Stengel of further embarrassment. The Bees are a fine crowd of young men. They deserve a better fate than the Grapefruit League suggests. So do Stengel and Bob Quinn.

SARASOTA, Fla., March 28 (AP)—The Boston Red Sox cashed in on three hits, a walk and a wild pitch to score two runs in the sixth inning yesterday, to break up a pitchers' battle and defeat the Brooklyn Dodgers, 3 to 1, in an exhibition game. Lefty Grove pitched one-hit, runless ball for the Sox the first three innings, and big Max Butcher blanketed the Bostons with two hits through the first five innings. Altogether, Grove, Fritz Ostermueller, who blanked the Dodgers through the fourth, fifth and sixth, and Young Jim Bagby gave the Brooklyns a total of three hits.

BRADENTON, Fla., March 28 (AP)—A rookie pitcher, Ira Hutchinson,

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Max West

yesterday turned in the best performance of the Boston Bees' training season as the National Leaguers blanked the Washington Senators, 1 to 0. Hutchinson maintained his shutout pace for seven innings, yielding eight well-scattered hits. Although relieved by Dick Errickson, who granted one more safety, Hutchinson looked strong enough to complete the game. Wes Ferrell limited the Bees to three hits in the five innings he worked, but in his last session the Bostonians got to him for the game's only run.

Commissioners Named By Semi-Pro Congress

NEW YORK, March 28 (AP)—Commissioners to supervise district and state tournaments in 40 of the 48 states were named yesterday by Raymond Dumont, president of the National Semi-Pro Baseball Congress, who said that eight more will be selected April 15.

A series of 768 district play-offs, drawing representatives from about 25,000 member clubs, will form the first part of the championship program. District winners will qualify for the state title tournaments, and the state winners in turn will battle for 30 regional championships. The regional winners will be eligible to compete in the National finals at Wichita, Kan., Aug. 19-24.

In addition to its wide-spread tournament program, the semi-pro congress also is organizing over 2,000 leagues into a National association, which will feature a uniform-player contract system.

The state commissioners approved yesterday are:

East—Connecticut, Harry W. Clarke, Hartford; Maine, R. E. Miller, Portland; Maryland, George A. Bratt, Jr., Baltimore; Massachusetts, Arthur B. Corey, Concord; New Jersey, Albert B. Hermann, Milltown; New Hampshire, William L. Cain, Manchester; New York, Art Swartz, Kenmore, Pennsylvania, Bill Phillips, Philadelphia; Rhode Island, Abe Solovcitzik, Westerly.

South—Alabama, Cliff Green, Montgomery; Arkansas, A. W. (Johnnie) Porter, Fort Smith; Florida, Ed Sims, Daytona Beach; Georgia, Joe Stearns, Atlanta; Kentucky, John M. Nelson, Owensboro; Louisiana, W. I. Spencer, Baton Rouge; Mississippi, George Hymers, Laurel; North Carolina, Soc Chakales, High Point; South Carolina, J. Harold (Banjo) Smith, Columbia; Tennessee, Vint Lawson, Memphis; Texas, A. H. Kirksey, Waco.

Middle West—Illinois, A. R. Dahn, Elgin; Indiana, Vern McMillan, Terre Haute; Iowa, Merrill Ring, Sioux City; Kansas, Frank Kice, Wichita; Michigan, Sid Sankovic, Detroit; Minnesota, Harry S. Berman, St. Paul; Missouri, Gene Sullivan, St. Joseph; Nebraska, Mickey McConnell, Wichita, Kan.; North Dakota, R. J. Heath, Bowbells; Ohio, Harry Pugh, Akron; Oklahoma, Nick Urban, Enid.

West—Arizona, John Morris, Phoenix; Colorado, George A. Newton, Pueblo; California, Northern Division, Al Erle, San Francisco; California, Southern Division, Harry Defty, Los Angeles; Wyoming, H. L. Neely, Casper; Idaho, Tate Taylor, Blackfoot; Nevada, M. K. Ellison, Reno; Oregon, Ray Brooks, Portland; Utah, Al Warden, Ogden.

Miller Wins Golf Trophy

HAMILTON, Bermuda, March 28 (AP)—Louis Miller of Chester, Nova Scotia, took permanent possession of the Bermuda Silver Trophy when he won the Bermuda Amateur Golf championship Saturday, defeating H. W. Jones of Hamilton, Ont., 4 and 3 in the 36-hole final over the Riddels Bay course.

N. E. Women's Indoor Tennis

The New England women's indoor tennis championship started today at the Longwood Covered Courts with Katherine Hubbel of Dedham defeating Mrs. William Martin, 6—1, 6—2. Miss Hubbell earned the right to meet Sarah Palfrey Fabyan in the second round this afternoon.

Matches were behind schedule today and only a few results were in at an early hour this afternoon.

Katharine Winthrop, seeded No. 2, advanced to the second round when Mary Fuller defaulted. Virginia Ellis, seeded No. 4, advanced at the expense of Mary Casey whom she defeated, 6—0, 6—0. Then she proceeded to trounce Joanna Bass, 6—2, 6—2, in a second-round match. Miss Bass advanced to the second round when Waneta Webb defaulted.

Other early matches saw Louise Harding victor over Mrs. E. T. Perry, 6—4, 6—2; and Mrs. Philip Theopold wear down plucky Baba Madden, 10—8, 6—3.

The women's doubles will begin tomorrow and the mixed doubles Wednesday.

New England Soccer

PROVIDENCE, R. I., March 28 (AP)—Yesterday's results and standings in the New England Division of the American Soccer League:

Yesterday's Results

Thornton Vics 4, Swedish Americans 2.
Lusitano S. C. 3, Springfield F. C. 3.
Lucy Recs 4, Moores (Westerly) 3.

Standing of the Teams

	W	L	D	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Thornton Vics	7	2	2	27	18	16
Providence	6	2	1	20	8	13
Lucy Recs	6	2	1	30	11	13
Boston Celts	4	2	2	16	16	10
Swedish Americans	4	4	1	13	17	9
Lusitano S. C.	2	4	5	17	25	9
Scandinavians	3	6	0	15	23	6
Moores	2	6	3	27	32	7
Springfield F. C.	2	6	2	15	28	6

Mrs. Brickell Wins Title

MIAMI, Fla., March 28 (AP)—Mrs. Jane Bain Brickell of Miami, the former Allegra Knapp of Bayside, N. Y., won the Girls' World championship in moth class sailing Saturday, skippering her Tumsley to victory in the international regatta.

Intercollegiate Polo

Yale 15, Princeton 7
West Point 17, Cornell 4
Harvard 13, Penn M. C. 5

Army-Navy Gymnastics

Army 29, Navy 25

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Ladies' 10 kt. yellow gold-filled, 17-jewel Challenger movement 37.50

What is more thrilling than the downhill Slalom, where far up the mountain side we observe the flying specks grow larger as they speed round corners in a cloud of snow toward the finish line—where skill in timing counts—where a fall means added seconds and where a tumble can cost the race. Challenger Watches tick off the seconds with keen accuracy—they never let you down in any "race."

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The Home Forum

Her Ladyship

MRS. FOLEY'S cabbages were being eaten where they grew, and something had to be done about it. The plants that a neighbor had brought home to her from Cloney market, and that she and Jamesy had set out in long and fairly straight lines in the sloping garden, were growing into fine cabbages when something found them out and riddled the crinkled green leaves with holes. Mrs. Foley might have thought that it was the work of caterpillars, except for her experience of two years ago. But, if she had any doubts left, they were banished by Jamesy, who saw the gray birds rise from the cabbage patch one February morning and fly with strong wing-beats to the grove of trees not far away.

"It's them ould woodquests," he told his grandmother when he came in. "We may put out Her Ladyship again."

THAT DAY HE hurried back from school and dragged the limp figure from the dark corner of the shed, where it had lain since autumn. "She's very near bet this time," he called as he came. Then he laid her on the kitchen floor in an attitude of complete despair, where she was barked at by the alarmed sheep dog, who had wakened from a deep sleep to see her just inside the door.

Jamesy looked at her: "You'd think bad of Her Ladyship," he said pityingly, and turned the scarecrow over, in the mistaken idea that she lay on her face; then he raised her to a sitting position against the dresser.

But the face, so carefully painted by Mrs. Foley on a strip of calico, was gone, and only the weather-beaten straw foundation remained. Her hat was gone, too, and the worn green shoulder-shawl that had been black many years ago. The threadbare red petticoat had given up the struggle to keep together, for it now hung in narrow strips like those skirts made of tropical reeds or grass, rather than of any closely woven material. Yet no one who had known Her Ladyship, in her comparatively prosperous days, could doubt for a moment that it was she who now sat with her back to the dresser.

THE FIRST TIME they set her upright in the garden, on a soft February day two years ago, Mrs. Foley gave her the name by which she has been known ever since. As soon as she goes back there after her weeks in the dark shed, Jamesy begins to take a new interest in the weather. "Her Ladyship will be actchilly drownded," he has said over and over again when the rain is worse than usual. Or, of a sudden gust of wind: "If it gets into a rale storm, this'll be apt to stogger Her Ladyship." He has even stood at the kitchen door in one of the few thunderstorms that visit Cloney, anxiously watching the play of the lightning on the strips of tin that dangled from her hat brim then, in a further effort to keep the wood pigeons away. Now the hat itself had disappeared; and it really seemed that Jamesy was right when he said: "She's very near bet."

Mrs. Foley looked at the battered remains and gave her verdict: "There's no two ways of sayin' it," she said firmly, "we'll have to make another scarecrow; for there isn't a woodquest in all the world could think that one was a human, not if she had festoons of tin all over her, let alone upon her hat." (Which, if Mrs. Foley had stopped to think, would really have made Her Ladyship look less like an ordinary citizen than anything else could possibly have done.)

For a moment, it seemed as if Jamesy would agree with his grandmother. "Go on out now like a good boy," she said, "an' get some fresh sthraw, an' we'll start a new one this minute." But the little boy was looking at the limp figure by the dresser; something in the droop of the head made its appeal to one who had once admired her sincerely, whose heart was faithful to old friends, however humble they might be. "There's nothin' much wrong wid her at all," he said stoutly. "All she wants is another hat an' a face to go undher it, an' a bit of a jacket; for the skirt she has would put the heart across in anny woodquest, the way it flips an' flaps. All she wants is a new bit of stuffin' an' a few clothes, an' she'll be as good as ever she was." And he raised the bowed head and held it in position, so that Her Ladyship at once took on a less discouraged air. So, being a wise woman, Mrs. Foley said no more, but went to look for another hat.

THAT WAS A busy evening in Foley's kitchen, and Jamesy's heart must have failed him once or twice. It is so much easier to make a new scarecrow than to add straw to an old one; but he managed it all the same.

When he had finished his part of the work, Her Ladyship looked queerer than ever. The short red skirt was left just as it was, but Mrs. Foley had found an old torn jacket that was much too small for the growing boy, even if it had been worth another patch; they forced the long limp arms into the short sleeves, then stepped back to gaze at her. "She has the appearance of bein' a kind of skimped," Mrs. Foley acknowledged, "but that's all the go now, they say. Didn't I see a fashion paper upon Kelly's counter as you could put the whole of some of the cos-tumes in a foreign envelope?"

The hat was the finishing touch; though, jammed down on its wearer's head, it did not look quite as flyaway as it should. Foiled in her search for more tin, Mrs. Foley had done her best with a short dangling canopy of discolored butter-muslin, which was as good a substitute for the fashionable eye-veil as one could wish. The hat itself had been bought at a jumble sale, and never either suited or fitted Mrs. Foley: in her opinion, it looked much better on Her Ladyship. "'Tis what they call chick," she said admiringly, "an' faytures would only be wasted on her when she's covered up wid the veil." And, when Fly scratched at the door and was let in, he growled and had to get used to the dressed-up figure all over again.

EARLY IN THE morning, they put Her Ladyship back among the cabbages and, as the wood-pigeons left the grove of trees to fly towards Foley's garden, they swerved violently when they saw her standing there, and hurried in another direction with every appearance of alarm. Jamesy saw them wheel against the pearl-gray sky. "Didn't I know Her Ladyship was the one that can put a daunt upon them robbers?" he said proudly. "What would annyone want wid a new scarecrow when they could have the like of her?"

His grandmother came out and looked at the queer, gallant figure that still could do its work so well. "Napoleon was only a babby to her for courageousness," she said firmly; and Jamesy was satisfied. He knew that Mrs. Foley could offer no higher praise than that.

D. M. LARGE

What Means Spring To You?

TO YOU, perhaps, spring means daffodils, violets, lambs, or a dozen other things. To me, spring means Paris.

It is the clear light, the sparkling sunshine, the slightly softened tar underfoot, the balmy air and that blue haze that ever seems to hang over the city.

It is the long procession of "Marchands des Quatre Saisons" wheeling down the rue Saint Honoré, their barrows piled high with those curious egg-shaped bunches of daffodils from which a few leaves protrude tail-like, or with large, sweet-scented bouquets of lilies-of-the-valley.

It is the sound of children's voices in the gardens of the Champs Elysées. It is the sight of a crowd of little ones thoroughly enjoying the season's first open-air performance of Guignol.

It is the policeman stationed outside the Theâtre Français, blowing a skittish tune on his official whistle. It is the broad smiles on the faces of bus and taxi drivers as they hear this unusual serenade.

It is the warmth of the sun, the first time you sit outside one of the larger cafés on the right side of the Champs Elysées and watch the people go by.

It is the unbelievable cacophony of all kinds of birds—from the humble goose to the aristocratic pedigreed canary—who, for the first time of the year, are placed outside those little shops which line the quais of the Seine from the Louvre to the Hôtel de Ville.

It is the open roofs of the taxis, the young flock of tiny cygnets which has appeared on the lake of the Bois de Boulogne, the flame-colored tulips in the beds at the Rond-Point.

H. B.

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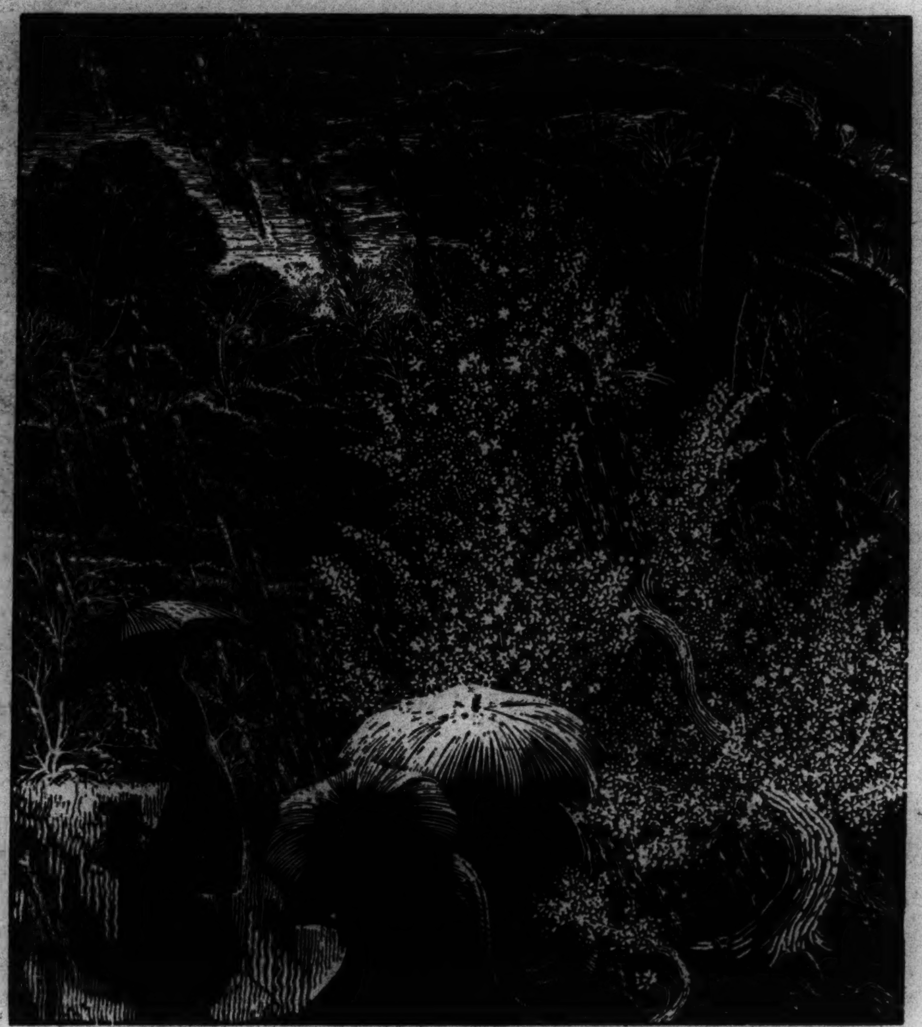
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The Swallows Have Returned

FROM clouds the rainbow's tinted
The swallows have returned—
All morning wings have glinted
To eaves for which they yearned.
Above colts that are prancing
And wobbly calves that run,
On air are swallows dancing
Their gladness to the sun.

Old barns, from beam and rafter,
Twitter and stir with wings
To match the gurgling laughter
At all the meadow springs.
But soon a quiet follows
And nests are started then—
I think a pair of swallows
Has found my heart again!

GLENN WARD DRESBACH



By Courtesy of the Artist to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SLEET IN SPRING: *A Wood Engraving by Marjorie Firth*

SLEET is never satisfying in itself. It is neither as refreshing as rain nor as beautiful and protective as snow. But, when sleet comes after the turn of the year, when the days are beginning to lengthen, when strength of light and color increases in the sky, when birds and early flowering trees begin to give sure promise of returning spring, then sleet adds its own quota to the patterns unfolding everywhere.

Sleet makes a pattern of feathery flecks in the sky, among the swelling branchtips and against the dark evergreens. It comes as soft white splashes against the stiff pink almond blossom; and on the shining wet pathways where the bobbing umbrellas and passers-by make enchanting kaleidoscopic patterns.

Balinese Orchestra

UNDER a canopy of thatch in the little village square is the orchestra, two-score or more, zylophones, native fiddles, flutes, other instruments peculiarly Balinese. The lithe brown bodies of the musicians gleam in the light of the torches and their bright-hued sarongs seem in harmony with the rich exotic color of the music itself.

Back among the shadows under the far-spreading banyans, in that unbroken silence that so well declares full appreciation of the ultimate in artistry, the music-loving folk of Bali listen to the *gamelang's* soft, ringing melody as they have listened a hundred times before. Perhaps some instinct tells them that, not elsewhere in all the world, may there be heard anything like it. Certainly that love of the beautiful in nature and in art, that lends to these people no small part of their charm, equips them to understand the musical artistry of these, their own folk. And, when the playing is done, only a deep sigh as of the release of a thousand long-held breaths is the response of these beauty-loving islanders of the East. But it is as complete a tribute as no Occidental beating together of hands could ever be.

The brightly-garbed throng fills the little square, and their moving about is like the swift changes of the high colors of a kaleidoscope. A thousand voices blend in accents soft and low, and almost as melodious as the *gamelang's* own music in tones well-suited to the night's tranquil calm.

M. T. G.

The Painter of Happiness

IT IS impossible to remain lethargic when a Hokusai print is hanging on the wall. Every line, every spot shimmers with abundant life; we are impelled to laugh, like children in the spring, for sheer joy of living.

THE EYES of the great Japanese artist were never still. Everything fascinated him. Of the "Mangwa," his great series of drawings of Japanese life, it was said "nothing in nature was unattempted." The word "Mangwa" means "drawing as it comes spontaneously." He reproduced his every impression with unerring speed, which explains why his drawings are so striking, so lively, so fresh.

Hokusai's friend, Keijin, wrote a brief, but poetical preface to the first volume of the "Mangwa." "The looks and gestures of men," he said, "vividly express their feelings of delight and disappointment, suffering and joy. And echoing mountains, gurgling streams, rustling trees and plants all have their individual styles, too; and beasts of the field and birds of the air, insects, reptiles and fish—all are full of energy, and our hearts exult when we see such abundance of joy and vitality in the world. . . .

"The Master has tried to give life to all he has drawn, and the joy of living and happiness which he has so faithfully expressed show he has succeeded."

If Hokusai depicted human types, he tended towards caricature; but his exaggerations were inspired by no satirical malice, only by boyish fun—those impish high spirits which he preserved always.

And, though he had the broad vision of a cartoonist, his sympathetic eyes were keen enough to catch an unforgettable impression of a grasshopper on a peach.

Most attractive of all his series are the 146 views of Fuji—Japan's sacred volcano which is a symbol of national idealism. In the Hokusai views, Fuji is seen through a spider's web, through a fishing net, behind parasols in a suburban garden, between the legs of a carpenter hammering a cask, across lashing ocean waves.

WHO BOUGHT these masterpieces, poured forth so lavishly? The poor, whose life largely inspired them—those among whom the great artist dwelt and among whom he proudly numbered himself. He wrote above his front door "Hokusai—Peasant." He was devoted to his self-appointed task of sublimating every detail of the life of nature and simple folk.

He broke away from the Japanese artistic tradition of infinitely refined symbolism and has never been accepted by the Japanese connoisseur. But, to the European he is precious, not only as a pleasure-bringer, but as a sympathetic interpreter of his country in its essential beauty and humanity.

R. A. J.

"The radiance of His likeness"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

HOW greatly we need the radiant quality of joy! Children often manifest this quality, but it sometimes becomes dulled by their later experiences, and we look in vain for the buoyancy and freedom associated with childhood.

We learn from Christian Science that joy is a quality of God, and that every child of God is wholly spiritual and radiantly happy, because God expresses this quality throughout His spiritual creation. Christian Science presents very clear, definite teaching as to the nature of God and His universe, teaching founded on the record of spiritual creation contained in the first chapter of Genesis. In common with other Christian denominations, it teaches that God is infinite and omnipotent good. But it goes farther and insists that the fact of God's absolute and omnipotent goodness precludes the possibility of there being any reality in evil. Since evil has no place in God, it cannot logically have a place in His creation. The first command of God stated in the Bible is, "Let there be light" (Genesis 1:3), and the record continues, "and there was light;" while St. John metaphorically declares (I John 1:5), "God is light, and in him is no darkness at all." At successive stages of creation we are told that God saw "that it was good," and the climax of creation was man, the image and likeness of God—man who reflects and expresses the very nature of God, the essence of divine being.

How then do we account for the fact that mankind seems to have strayed very far from this ideal, that evil and sickness often appear rampant, and that as the prophet Joel puts it (Joel 1:12), "Joy is withered away from the sons of men"? Evil, in the Scriptural allegory of Adam and Eve, appeared as a suggestion, a temptation to believe in something untrue. This did not make evil real, but in the degree that mortals believe the lie it becomes a reality to them, until it is destroyed through the knowledge of the truth. Just so, the supposition that two and two is five does not alter the truth of arithmetic which states that two plus two is four; but in the degree that one accepts the mistake and regards it as true it will render incorrect every calculation into which it enters. So Christian Science teaches its students not to ignore the evil which seems to be around them, but to look beyond the error to the spiritual truth, and to claim, not only for themselves but for everyone, that sonship with God is the absolute fact.

This corrective process means constant watchfulness, for the claims of evil seem very real and insistent. It means the gradual replacement of every belief in a mortal selfhood with its self-love, self-justification, and self-indulgence, by the spiritual understanding of true selfhood, the faithful reflection of God.

This is a joyous process, for as we learn to look for God's presence everywhere, our thought becomes illuminated. We cease to judge after the sight of the eyes, and the hearing of the ears, and let the radiance of spiritual perception dawn in our consciousness. In a letter to First Church of Christ, Scientist, New York, Mary Bake. Eddy writes (The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany, p. 194): "Only those men and women gain greatness who gain themselves in a complete subordination of self." She further speaks of "human self lost in divine light, melted into the radiance of His likeness."

Because the qualities which seem to make up a mortal are opaque, it is only through "complete subordination of self" that we gain the transparency of thought which admits the knowledge of our spiritual individuality. It should not be hard to relinquish false beliefs and trouble when we see that they are no part of the man whom God made in His own image and likeness, and pronounced very good.

Shall we not, then, be grateful for each ray of spiritual light which penetrates our consciousness, especially when it shows up some error of which we can certainly not be proud? The function of light is to reveal, to irradiate, to bless, and to cheer. How wonderful this fact becomes when by the term "light" is meant spiritual illumination! The dark or evil things in thought have no reality; they cannot stand in the light of Truth, and we should not claim as our own or anyone's that imperfection of which God has no cognizance.

In one of her works Mrs. Eddy beautifully describes a calm lake with the trees and moon reflected in it, and she continues (*ibid.*, p. 150), "Then, in speechless prayer, ask God to enable you to reflect God, to become His own image and likeness, even the calm, clear, radiant reflection of Christ's glory, healing the sick, bringing the sinner to repentance, and raising the spiritually dead in trespasses and sins to life in God."

That was Jesus' mission, and we know how wonderfully he fulfilled it by claiming his unity with God every step of the way. May not we, his followers, begin today to do as he did, by virtue of our fellowship with him who was, as Paul said to the Romans (8:29), "the firstborn among many brethren"?

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Yiddish]

„די שטראַהלונג פון זיין גלייכנים"

(איבערזעצט פאר דעם „קריסטשען סייענס מאניטאר")

א. ווי שטארק איז אונזער נויט נאך דער שטראַה-לענדער מעלה פון פריידן! קינדער דריקען גאנץ אפטען אויס דיזע מעלה, נאר שפעטער ווערט זי צייטענווייז אפגעשוואכט צוליעב זייערע ערפאהרונגען, און די לעבעדיגקייט און פרייהייט, וועלכע זיי האבען ארויס-געציינט אין זייער יוגענד, זעהען זיך שוין מעהר ניט אן.

מיר געפינען אויס דורך דער קריסטשען סייענס לעהרע (די קריסטליכע וויסענשאפט), אז פרייד איז א מעלה פון גאט, און אז יעדעס קינד פון גאט איז אין גאנצען גייסטיג און שטראַהלענדיג גליקליך, ווייל גאט דריקט אויס דיזע מעלה דורכאויס זיין גייסטיגער וועלט, די וועלט וועלכע ער האט בעשאפען. קריסטשען סייענס שטעהלט פאר א זעהר קלארע, בעשטימטע לעהרע וועגען דער אייגענשאפט פון גאט און וועגען זיין אוניווערזום, א לעהרע וועלכע איז געגרינדעט אויף דער בעשרייבונג פון דער גייסטיגער שעפונג, וועלכע ווערט פארגעשטעלט אין דעם ערשטען קאפיטעל פון דעם ספר בראשית. צוזאמען מיט אנדערע קריסט-ליכע סעקטעס, לערענט זי אז גאט איז אן אונענדליכע און אן אל-מעכטיגע גוטעס. אבער זי געהט פיעל ווייטער און ערקלערט מיט פעסטקייט און שטאנדהאפ-טיגקייט, אז דער פאקט פון גאטס פאלקאמענע און אל-מעכטיגע גוטסקייט שליסט אויס די מעגליכקייט אז עס קען זיך געפינען עפעס ווירקליך אין דער שלעכטעס. זינט די שלעכטעס האט קיין שום ארט ניט אין גאט, קען זי דעריבער ניט האבען, לויט די פרינ-ציפען פון לאגיק, אן ארט אין דער וועלט וואס ער האט בעשאפען. דאס ערשטע געבאט פון גאט, וואס ווערט ארויסגעגעבען אין דער ביבעל, איז, „עס זאל זיין ליכט" (בראשית 1:3), און מיר לעזען, אז „עס איז געווארען ליכט;" און יאחאן, דער עוואנגעליסט, אין דער זעלבער צייט ציינט אן אויף א מעטאפארישען אופן אז „גאט איז ליכט, און אין איהם איז גאר ניטא קיין שום פינסטערניס." (א יאחאן 1:5). מען דערצעהלט אונז, אז יעדען טאג האט גאט בעטראכט דאס וואס ער האט בעשאפען, און-אז „עס איז געווען גוט," און דער קלימאקס, אדער העכסטער פונקט, פון אלעס וואס ער האט בעשאפען איז געווען דער מענש, דאס בילד און גלייכנים פון גאט—דער מענש וועלכער שפיגעלט אפ און דריקט אויס די זעלבע אייגענשאפט פון גאט, די עסענץ פון זיין געטליכען וועזען.

ווי אזוי זאל מען בעטראכטען דעם פאקט, אז די מענשהייט האט זיך ווייט אפגעקעהרט, ווי עס ווייסט אויס, פון דיזען אידעאל, און אז שלעכטעס און קראנקהייט, ווי עס זעהען זיך אן, זיינען דא אהן א שיר, און אז „פרייד איז," אזוי ווי יואל הנביא שיל-דערט, „פון די קינדער-מענשען פערדארט" (יואל 1:12). די שלעכטעס האט זיך בעוויזען אין דער ביבלי-שער אלעגאריע אדער משל פון אדם און חוה אלס אן אנדייטונג, אדער בעאיינפלוסונג (הויפטזעכליך אין אן היפנאטישען צושטאנד), אלס א נסיון אדער פריפונג צו גלויבען אין עפעס פאלש. שלעכטעס אבער בלייבט פארט פאלש, אבער אין דעם מאס וואס די שטערבליכע זיינען איינגעגלויבט אין איהר דענקען זיי אז דיזער ליגען אין אמת, אבער ענדליך ווערט דיזער ליגען פערניכטעט דורך דער קענטניס פון דער וואהרהייט. לימשל, אפילו ווען מיר זאלען צושטימען אז צוויי מיט צוויי איז פינף, וועט עס פארט ניט בייטען דעם אמת פון אריטמעטיק, וואס ציינט אן געבוי, אז צוויי מיט צוויי איז פיער; אבער אזוי לאנג ווי מיר זיינען איינגעגלויבט אין דיזער פאלשקייט, און נעהמען איהר אן פאר אן אמת, וועט זי זיך בסדר בעוויזען אין יעדער רעכענונג וואו זי קומט אריין. דעריבער לערענט די קריסטשען סייענס איהרע שטודענטען, אז זיי זאלען קיין מאל ניט איגנארירען די שלעכטס וואס וויל זיי דויטליך ווי בייקומען, נאר אז זיי זאלען זוכען און דערקענען דעם גייסטיגען אמת וואס ליגט העכער פון זייער טעות, און אז זיי זאלען אננעהמען און בעהויפטען דעם אמת, אז דער מענש איז גאטס זוהן, ניט נור פאר זיך אליין נאר פאר יעדען איינעם.

אזא בעהויפטונג, וואס וועט ענדליך אויסבעסערען אונזער לעבען, פאדערט שטאנדהאפטיגע אויפמערק-זאמקייט, ווייל די טענות פון דער שלעכטס דוכטען אויס זעהר רעאל און איינגעשפארט. אזא ארבייט פא-דערט, אז מיר זאלען אזוי גיך ווי עס איז מעגליך, אויסבייטען יעדען גלויבען אין א שטערבליכען זעלבסט-שטענדיגען עקזיסטענץ, צוזאמען מיט איהרע זעלבסט-ליבע, זעלבסט-רעכט-פערטיגונג, און איינגע-בוציגע-פערגניגונג, פאר דעם גייסטיגען פערשטאנד פון אונזער אמתן זעלבסט-שטענדיגען עקזיסטענץ, דער פערשטאנד וואס לערענט אז דער מענש איז דער גע-טרייער אפשפיגלונג פון גאט.

אזא פראצעס איז א פרעהליכע ארבייט, ווייל אזוי גיך ווי מיר לערנען זיך אויס ווי אזוי צו דערקענען גאטס נעגענווארט אומעטום, אזוי שנעל ווערען אונ-זערע געדאנקען בעלויכטען. דאן הערען מיר אויף צו משפט'ן נאך דעם אנבליק פון די אויגען, און נאך דאס הערען פון די אויערען, און מיר ערלויבען די שטראהלונג פון דעם גייסטיגען בעגריף ארויסצוקומען אין אונזער בעוואוסטזיין. אין א בריעף צו דער ערשטער קירך פון קריעסט, וויסענשאפטער, נויארק, שרייבט מערי בייקער עדדי (די ערשטע קירך פון קריעסט, וויסענשאפטער, און געמיש פון פערשידענע ארטיקלען, זייט 194): „נאר דיזע מענער און פרויען דערגרייכען גרויסקייט וועלכע געווינען דעם גאנצען קאנטראל איבער דעם שטערבליכען איך." נאכער "The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany," by Mary Baker Eddy. רעדט זי פון „דעם מענשליכען איך, וועלכער ווערט פערלארען אין דעם געטליכען ליכט, וועלכער ווערט צושמאלצען אין דער שטראהלונג פון זיין גלייכנים."

דערפאר וואס די מעלות וועלכע ערשיינען אויפצו-בויען דעם שטערבליכען כאראקטער זיינען אונדורכ-זיכטיג, קענען מיר זעהן, אז עס איז נאר דורך אונזער „גאנצער קאנטראל איבער דעם שטערבליכען איך" וואס ערלויבט אונז צו געווינען די דורכזיכטיגקייט פון געדאנק, וועלכע נעהמט אן די קענטניס פון אונזער גייסטיגער אינדיווידועליטעט. עס האט ניט בעדארפט זיין שווער צו פערלאזען די פאלשע גלויבען און צרות אזוי גיך ווי מיר פאנגען אן צו בעגרייפען אז זיי האבען ניט קיין שייכות מיט דעם מענשען וועמען גאט האט בעשאפען אין זיין אייגענעם בילד און גלייכנים, און וועמען ער האט ערקלערט אלס זעהר גוט.

זאלען מיר דען ניט זיין דאנקבאר פאר יעדער שטראהל פון גייסטיגען ליכט, וועלכעס דרינגט דורך אונזער בעוואוסטזיין, איבערהויפט ווען זי ווייזט אן אויף א געוויסען פעהלער, מיט וועלכען מיר קענען געוויס ניט שטאלצירען? די טהעטיגקייט פון ליכט איז צו ענטפלעקען, צו בעשיינען, צו בענשען, און צו אויפמונטערען. ווי וואונדערליך ווערט דיזער פאקט אזוי גיך ווי מיר פאנגען אן צו פערשטעהן, אז דאס ווארט „ליכט" מיינט גייסטיגע בעלויכטונגן די פינס-טערע אדער שלעכטע זאכען אין אונזערע געדאנקען האבען ניט קיין שום האפט; זיי קענען ניט עקזיסטירען אין דעם ליכט פון דער וואהרהייט, דעריבער טארען מיר ניט צונעהמען אלס אונזער אייגענע, די יעניגע אונפאלקאמענהייטען פון וועלכע גאט האט ניט קיין קענטניס, אדער זאגען אז זיי געהערען צו אימעצען אנדערש.

מרס. עדדי, אין איינע פון איהרע ווערק, שילדערט אויף א גאנץ שעהנעם אופן א רוהיגען טייך, אין וועלכען די בוימער און די לבנה ווערען אפגעשפיגעלט, און זי זעצט פארט אין דעם זעלבען בוך, זייט 150, אזוי: „אלזא, שטילערהייד, אין אייערע תפלות, בעט גאט אז ער זאל אייך מאכען פעהיג־גענוג אפצושפיגלען גאט, אז איהר זאלט קענען ווערען זיין אייגענעם בילד און גלייכנים, אז איהר זאלט מאקע קענען ווערען דער רוהיגער, קלארער, שטראהלענדער אפשפיגלונג פון דעם משיחים הערליכקייט, כדי איהר זאלט קענען היילען די קראנקע, אויפוועקען אין דעם זינדיגען א פערלאנג צו מהאן מהאן תשובה, און אויפהייבען צום לעבען אין גאט די יעניגע וועלכע זיינען טויט אויף א גייסטיגען אופן אין עברות און זינד."

דאס איז געווען יעזוס'עס שליחות, און מיר זיינען גוט בעקאנט מיט דעם פאקט ווי וואונדערליך ער האט ערפילט זיין מיסיאן, מיט דעם וואס ער האט שטענדיג בעהויפטעט, דאס הייסט ער האט שטענדיג ערקענט זיין איינהייט מיט גאט יעדען טריט פון זיין וועג. און אלס זיינע נאכפאלגער, ווארום זאלען מיר אויך ניט צוליעב אונזער גענאסענשאפט מיט איהם, וועלכער איז געווען, אזוי ווי דער אפאסטעל פולוס האט דער-צעהלט די רומער (8:29), „דער ערשטער צווישען פיעלע ברידער," היינט אנהייבען צו מהאן די ווערק וואס ער האט אויפגעטהאן?

דער וואס וואלט וועלען בעקומען אינפארמאציאן וועגען קריסטשען סייענס ליטעראטור, וואס ווערט ארויסגע-געבען אין דער אידישער שפראך, זאל שרייבען און פאר-כען זיין פערלאנג בעקאנט צו דער קריסטשען סייענס פאבלישונג סאסייעטי, באסטאן, מעססעטשוזעטס, י.ס.א. (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.)

Vagrant

THE moon,
A lost balloon,
Is blown tonight between
The hills, and to the sky is pinned
By wind.

HELEN MCGAUGHEY

Prospector

THE ploughman is prospector
Of springtime's bare brown field,
But he must bury promise
If he would dig up yield.

Anticipating harvest,
The autumn's finished deed,
He ploughs receptive furrows
And plants the fertile seed.

ELSA REHMANN

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New England and Boston News

Second Section

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Page Nine

Closing Stocks Pages 12-14 Bonds — Curb

BOSTON, MONDAY, MARCH 28, 1938

Maine Finds New Seafood In 'Winkles'

Concern to Can Marine Snails for Use in Making Chowder

Delicacy Abroad

Special Trap Devised to Net Whelk That Abound on Bottom of Ocean

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUGUSTA, Maine, March 28—Whelk—or just ordinary "winkles"—that abound in great quantities along the coast are expected to constitute a new American seafood and a project is under way to can them for sale in a nation-wide market.

Emery F. Farnsworth, Jonesport, Maine, packer, and William R. Sawyer of the Millbridge Packing Company, told the Maine Development Commission today they would open a whelk canning plant in Jonesport around April 1 and eventually expected to employ a large number of workers.

So far as known, this will be the only plant of its kind outside of Europe. For many years "winkles" have been considered a delicacy on the Continent but their principal use in this country has been for bait.

Mr. Farnsworth, on the lookout for new products, originated a plan to commercialize the little shellfish after cooking a few and making a chowder. He said the "excellent flavor" impressed him and prompted a careful investigation.

Laboratory Tests

Laboratory tests revealed a 15.91 per cent protein content or considerable more than either clams or oysters. On the other hand, the fat content of 0.48 per cent is only half as much as the two better known bivalves. They are known to contain calcium, iodine, iron, phosphorus and sulphur.

Mr. Sawyer became interested in the proposition and a business partnership was formed. For several weeks they have been busy arranging for a plant and expect the new product will add an important phase to the fishing industry.

Winkles can be found on practically every section of the coast. They are so common they have escaped much attention except from collectors of shells. They average about 1½ inches in length. They live on the bottom and move about by crawling. Sometimes they burrow into the sand and prey on clams and other bivalves.

New Trap Devises

Lobster fishermen often find them in their traps and they also are attracted to nets of all kinds. Mr. Farnsworth has invented a special trap to catch them and will apply for a patent. He plans to have a number made for the use of fishermen who will supply the whelk for the factory.

It is planned to can them in various ways. At present it is necessary to break the shell to remove the meat successfully. For a special chowder recipe which they have perfected, Mr. Farnsworth and Mr. Sawyer plan to boil them, break the shells, grind the meats and mix with other ingredients. They claim to have several outlets for a large amount of the finished product.

The partners state the plant will be located on the Jonesport waterfront and that machinery is being installed. Several plants along the coast from Calais to Kittery, Maine, is the ultimate goal, they said.

Boat Built Aboard Ship; B. & M. Reports for 1937

In Boston Today

Freight Steamer Used as Shipyard

A freight steamer has become a shipyard!

The American Hawaiian Line freighter, Pennsylvanian, is the vessel in question and when it arrives in Boston from the Pacific Coast with its regular cargo on April 22, it will deliver a 15-foot Cape Cod catboat built en route.

The small boat is being built aboard ship by Capt. C. N. Bamforth for his young son in Swampscott. The skipper bought the lumber for the craft and laid its keel in San Francisco with the help of the Hawaiian Line's marine superintendent in that city.

At Portland, Oregon, Capt. Bamforth purchased the copper rivets to connect the cat boat's planking to its oak and hickory ribs. Since passing through the Panama Canal, he has been painting the new sail boat and making a buff canvas top to fit over its cockpit.

Capt. Bamforth does all of his work on the new craft in the carpenter shop which has has set up in his quarters. During most of his hours off the bridge, the sound of the adz, saw and hammer emerges from the improvised shipyard, mingling with the wash of the waves and the whistle of the wind outside.

Sullivan Fails To Get Injunction

The litigation over Worcester's mayorship continued today in Suffolk Superior Court as Judge Edward F. Hanify denied the injunction restraining Mayor William A. Bennett from taking office.

The injunction was brought by former Mayor John S. Sullivan, who lost the mayoralty election by 95 votes to Mr. Bennett. In his petition, denied today, Mr. Sullivan asserted that the City Clerk and the Board of Aldermen had violated the statutes in recognizing Mayor Bennett while Mr. Sullivan's appeal on another matter is pending before the Supreme Court.

This matter concerns the election itself, which was decided in Mayor Bennett's favor last week by Judge Stanley E. Qua.

Mr. Sullivan's attorney, Francis McKeon, has appealed both decisions. So the question of who is Worcester's mayor has still to be finally settled by the Supreme Court.

Shipbuilding Hearing Resumed

A brief flurry of excitement ran through the courtroom in the Federal Building this morning as Mr. Bruce Bromley, counsel for the Bethlehem Shipbuilding Company, asked leaders of the Industrial Union of Shipbuilders and Marine Workers of America for a list of their members as of last Sept. 20.

The request came as the second week of hearings of the National Labor Relations Board on complaint of the union that the firm refused to bargain collectively and sign an agreement opened.

Mr. Bromley said there has been considerable turnover of workers since last September and he wanted to check company lists to see if the union members were still employees. The request was refused by Mr. Samuel Angoff, counsel for the union, a C. I. O. affiliate.

B. & M. Efficiency Shown by Report

In the 105 years of the history of the Boston and Maine Railroad, the year 1937 showed the best records in operating efficiency, it was disclosed in the road's annual report issued today.

The report shows that with $33,000,000 less gross revenue the Boston and Maine in 1937 earned more net railway operating income than in 1922; that more than half of every dollar taken in during last year was paid out for wages and taxes; and while "revenues for the early months of 1937 showed increases over the corresponding months of the previous year, the business recession beginning in the late summer was sharply reflected in earnings of the latter part of the year and more than offset the increases in the earlier period."

However, it is of interest to note that while the number of passengers for last year increased nearly 5 per cent over 1936 and more than 14 per cent over 1935, the number of parlor car passengers decreased 7 per cent over 1936. This decline, the report states, "is attributable to new and modernized coach equipment providing a greatly improved coach service comparable to parlor car comfort, at coach rates of 2 cents a mile as against 3 cents a mile in Pullman cars, plus the Pullman seat charge."

Conference Held On 'El' Sale Price

The State of Massachusetts and the directors of the Boston Elevated Railroad sat down today to dicker over the price for the proposed sale of the "El" to the State.

After an hour's session, they announced they had not agreed upon a price, but upon a procedure. Instead of "talking turkey" across the table with the State, the directors and stockholders will set a price and then offer it to the State. Observers at the State House believed this price would be in the nature of a "take it or leave it" offer.

P. A. O'Connell, Boston merchant and a director of the "El," said the directors would submit a price to the stockholders for ratification and then make their offer to the Legislative Committee on Metropolitan Affairs, with whom they met today.

It is presumed a special meeting of the stockholders will be necessary to vote on the proposed sale and the price named by the directors. Since the preferred stock already has been acquired by the Metropolitan District Commission, only the common stock, with par value of $23,000,000, is outstanding.

Group of Winter Tourists Is Due

The first large group of winter tourists to the Mediterranean and South European ports to return to Boston this season are nearing port today on the steamer Excalibur of the American Export Lines.

The steamer is one day behind schedule, which is to arrive at the Army Base, South Boston, Wednesday morning with 86 passengers, 28 of whom will land here. The others will continue on to New York.

O'Hara Makes Public Apology To Gov. Quinn

Capitulates on All Points Except Demand That He Leave State

Peace Effort?

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., March 28—Walter E. O'Hara, Former Managing Director of the Narragansett Racing Association, capitulated in every respect but one to Gov. Robert E. Quinn today.

In a letter made public at his office, he apologized for statements he had made about the Governor last fall and said they were "without foundation in fact."

He had previously sold his newspaper, The Star-Tribune, and resigned all positions with the horse racing track in neighboring Pawtucket.

Refuses to Leave State

The only point to which Mr. O'Hara did not agree was to leave Rhode Island. Mr. Quinn had said during the race track battle last October he would "drive O'Hara from the State."

Observers wondered if the public retraction of Mr. O'Hara's bitter statements about the Governor, some of which he had printed in his daily newspaper, were designed to make peace and permit him at least to remain in the State.

Governor Quinn had no comment to make immediately. At his office, it was said a reply to the former racing head might be made public tomorrow.

Opens New Office

Mr. O'Hara recently has opened offices in the Pawtucket Institution for Savings Building in the home city of his personal friend, Mayor Thomas McCoy, leading to speculation he hoped to enter business there.

He is said to be representing a Texas parkometer concern.

Another possible reason for the apology, in the view of political observers, is a desire to end the pending libel suits brought against him by Governor Quinn. A civil libel suit for $50,000 is due to be heard shortly.

O'Hara's Letter

In his letter, Mr. O'Hara said:

"In various issues of my newspaper, the Star Tribune, and over the radio, I made certain statements which reflected upon the character and integrity of you, your family and certain associates. Those statements were misleading and without foundation in fact. They were made by me without justification and to serve my own purpose. For all those statements I hereby publicly apologize to you.

"Lest there be any misunderstandings due to any public utterances or accusations of mine, I desire to publicly avow that I have never directly or indirectly paid any money or fees, or made any gifts or gratuities of any kind whatsoever to you, either as Governor, as an attorney or as an individual, or in any other capacity. I feel this statement should be made in common justice to you."

The letter was signed "Very truly yours, Walter E. O'Hara."

Four-Day Week System Is Denied

Workers and labor leaders who read this morning that the General Electric plant in Lynn was to go on a four-day week, and who were set thereby into enthusiastic speculation over a new day dawning for the working man as other plants followed G. E.'s example, are due for a letdown tonight.

According to Nelson J. Darling, general manager of the two big G. E. plants in Lynn, no such thing as a general four-day week is contemplated. Due to depressed business conditions at the moment, much of the plant is operating on reduced schedules. Where possible, time is being condensed into consecutive days so as to give workers as much continuous free time as possible; but this has always been the plant's policy, according to Mr. Darling.

Whenever business warrants it, however, Mr. Darling said, hours and days will be increased to take care of the load.

Berle Cautions Labor Group To Use Tolerance

Assistant Secretary of State Addresses League in Boston Sunday

Quotes Scripture

The left wing of Massachusetts labor, 162,000 strong, begins its official political existence today with the friendly but unorthodox advice of an Assistant Secretary of State.

As far as labor leaders could remember, it was the first time a labor union convention has been addressed by a high official of the State Department.

As one who rose to political power through a Labor Party, Adolf A. Berle, Jr., former lawyer and university professor, came from Washington to hail the organization of Labor's Nonpartisan League in the Bay State.

He gave the principal address to 334 union delegates at the League's first convention in the Hotel Bradford, in Boston, yesterday afternoon.

Plainly-Dressed Audience

The convention of hard-working, plain-dressed union organizers—leaders of 162,569 factory hands—cheered and applauded, and today pondered, Mr. Berle's plea for generosity, tolerance, and responsibility in labor politics.

It is not by bankrupting business, by preaching hate, or by seeking merely selfish gains that labor will win the confidence of the voters, the Assistant Secretary of State declared, but by working out a program for all classes of people that is better than any program put forward by others.

"The commandment of the Scripture, 'Love thy neighbor as thyself,' is no longer a Sunday School precept," he told the delegates. "It is a clear necessity; a natural law."

In conformity with this, he urged the League to set up technical committees, to employ experts, to hire businessmen and bankers and to work out a program of economic rehabilitation for New England farms, factories, commerce, railroads, and other groups.

Unusual Doctrines

This is unusual doctrine to set before labor unions, whose interests usually are in their own wages and hours. It was also unorthodox when Mr. Berle asked the workers to support the foreign trade pacts of his chief, Secretary of State Cordell Hull.

Traditionally, American labor unions have been high-tariff. Traditionally, they have joined hands with their employers to keep out foreign goods, even when it meant a consequent curtailing of American production for export.

But Mr. Berle assailed this policy as nonsense, charged the manufacturers wanted high tariffs merely to win high profits, and condemned as "propaganda" the recent attacks of New England labor and industry on the tariff agreement with Czechoslovakia and the proposed pact with Great Britain.

In the end, the convention turned all these problems over to a State Committee of 55 members, which in time will choose an executive committee of 15 in full charge of its policies. A start was made toward co-operation with farmers through the presence of Arthur H. Packard of the Vermont Farm Bureau.

A step toward unity in the ranks of labor was indicated by the presence of about 15 A. F. of L. unions and a similar number of independent unions, but the bulk of the representation was from C. I. O. organizations. Dr. Alan R. Sweezy, instructor at Harvard University, was chosen Chairman, and Valery Burati, former newspaper man, Secretary.

A partial text of the address of Adolf A. Berle, Jr., will be found on Page 11.

U. S. Apple-Buying Promised for N. H.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., March 28—The Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation is to resume its buying of apples in New Hampshire. Last autumn this agency removed approximately 9,000 bushels of New Hampshire apples from the market and the quota for the present move is 20,000 bushels.

The apples purchased are delivered to relief depots in various parts of the State. It is expected that the 20,000 bushel quota will more than take care of the surplus in New Hampshire.

Pacific Mills Have C. I. O. Unit

Pacific Mills, second largest woolen mill in Lawrence, now has a unit of the Textile Workers Organizing Committee of the C. I. O., according to an announcement by the Boston office of the union. The Independent Rayon Workers Union, described as a company union in the rayon department, voted Saturday to join the T. W. O. C.

Future Social Workers



By a Staff Photographer

Part of Collegiate Delegation

These Young Women With Others Arrived in Boston Today to Study Various Welfare Agencies

R. I. Democrats Face Fight On Budget Boosts

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., March 28—Gov. Robert E. Quinn and the Democratic leaders of the General Assembly today faced a wave of opposition as they prepared to push through a $17,000,000 appropriation bill to meet budget estimates for the next fiscal year.

From the platform, over the radio and with the aid of newspapers in sympathy with its cause the Republican organization is waging a campaign to have the measure defeated.

In addition, a Civic Club Committee is opposing the measure, because they charge that the increased budget will mean higher taxes. At the suggestion of this Committee the Providence Journal and the Evening Bulletin is publishing a "Citizen's Nonpartisan Petition" to be sent to the Governor.

Tonight John C. Cosseboom, Woonsocket businessman, will be heard over the radio in an appeal to the voters of the State to protest to the Democratic leaders and urged them to ask for a public hearing on the measure.

Saturday night Senator Harry T. Bodwell, leader of the insurgent G. O. P., who could be counted upon to follow the Democratic leadership in most instances, attacked the budget and tax program as a direct threat to the continued employment of "thousands of working men and women in factories, shops and stores." He said that the operators of these establishments are already burdened by taxation.

Governor Quinn in defense of his budget said that the $17,000,000 appropriation which will make its way into the House on Wednesday was necessary to meet the needs of the State's unfortunates, who have increased during the last fiscal year.

Senator Bodwell, who apparently has taken the leadership in the move against the increased budget which must be met by additional taxes said, "No additional taxes are needed" and "the people will not swallow a $17,000,000 budget to keep the Governor's political machine greased."

The Governor made it clear in reply to his critics that the primary method to obtain the additional revenue was through a State income tax.

In support of this tax proposal, the chief executive repeated many of the arguments he has expressed in the past few weeks. He contended that the income tax would hit classes best able to pay and was a far more equitable levy than a sales tax.

College Girls In Boston For Welfare Study

Twenty-seven young women from eleven New England colleges arrived this morning at the Boston Y. W. C. A. Pioneer Club, for a three-day study of social service at close range. Most of them majoring in psychology, and many of them intending to make social work their career, these eager representatives were invited to "come and see" by the Volunteer Service Bureau of the Boston Council of Social Agencies—a clearing house for volunteer workers in the Boston agencies.

After registering they were addressed by Miss Ruth Lloyd, instructor in the Department of Psychiatric Social Case Work, Simmons College, on the subject of professional training for social work. Miss Doris Lindeman and Miss Mary Dana of the Y. W. C. A. undertook to explain to the visitors how their organization serves its members and conducted them on a tour through the Pioneer Building.

Mrs. Edith M. H. Baylor of the Children's Aid Association addressed them at luncheon at the Women's Educational and Industrial Union.

Tomorrow morning they will visit the New England Home for Little Wanderers and lunch at the Pioneer, where Clifford P. Warren, Acting Chairman of the Department of Public Welware, and Miss Dorothy Cartwright of the Social Security Board will talk to them. In the afternoon they will visit the Ellis Memorial and Eldredge House.

Wednesday's program includes a trip to the Massachusetts Memorial Hospital, luncheon at the North Bennet Street Industrial School, and a call upon the Boston Council of Social Agencies, whose Executive Secretary, Roy W. Cushman, will speak to them on central planning and financing.

New Customs Agent in Boston

New England had a new supervising customs agent today with the arrival here of Frederick S. Freed, a native of New York City, who for seven years has held the similar post at San Francisco. He succeeds Thomas McAniff in the work of investigating and halting the act of smuggling in all New England except Connecticut, which is in the New York district.

When Mr. Freed left duties at San Francisco on March 16 he was presented with an appreciation testimonial from customs employees, all of whom signed it and then had the pages bound with a blue-gold leather cover, the colors of the University of California.

Mr. Freed was in the customs service for over 22 years at Newark, N. J. He started as a clerk in 1898, and later became special deputy clerk at that port.

Easter Lilies Arrive in Boston

The first Easter lilies brought to Boston this season from the tropics came in today on the Canadian National Steamships liner Lady Hawkins. Mrs. Frederic E. Dowling, wife of a member of Boston's Election Commission, returned from Dominica with a whole armful of blossoms.

A group of 31 insurance men boarded the liner at Commonwealth Pier and attended a special breakfast to Paul F. Clark, General Agent of the John Hancock Mutual Life Insurance Company, who returned on the steamer with his wife and daughter, Jean, from Barbados.

Of 126 passengers on the liner, 98 docked at Boston, the rest going on their way to St. Johns, N. B.

Famous Home in Danger

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CAPE MAY, N. J., March 28—Efforts to save the old home of former President Benjamin Harrison at Cape May Point have been started by a group of 50 Philadelphians who own property at the resort. Beach erosion at Harvard Avenue has brought the sea dangerously near the building, which was used as the Summer White House during 1890-'91.

Sales Tax Plan Is Defended At State Hearing

Cotton Upholds Measure as Way to Ease Load on Real Estate

Blames Relief

Herter Cites Migration of Bay State Mills in Address

Led by Senator Joseph R. Cotton, Republican floor leader in the Senate, more than 200 proponents of a 2 per cent sales tax on practically all commodities descended upon the Statehouse today to urge this form of levy as the only logical solution to the problems of the migration of industry out of Massachusetts, exorbitant taxes on homes, and bankrupt towns and cities.

Senator Cotton told the Joint Legislative Committee on Taxation and Public Welfare that the "army of economy seekers in government" led by him had received a mandate from the people to halt the legislative efforts to build up, rather than ease, the terrific burden now placed upon real estate.

Even as Senator Cotton spoke, opponents of the sales tax were lining up their forces for a counter-attack on March 31 when the Gardner Auditorium will resound to arguments that the sales tax constitutes a new burden on the poor, that it encourages bootlegging of commodities and builds up sales resistance.

Sales Tax Arguments

Proponents of the sales tax announced that tomorrow at 3 p. m., 20 Mayors of cities in Massachusetts would be at the Statehouse with a barrage of arguments in favor of the tax. Senator Cotton issued the initial barrage this morning, when he opened two days of support for the tax which he declared was the only answer to a problem in relief that is figured in Massachusetts at $45,000,000 a year.

Every member of the special 1937 Legislative Commission on Taxation which recommended the sales tax and various experts were present to hear Senator Cotton declare that "real estate in Massachusetts is bankrupt."

"Real estate is liable at any time to run dry, leaving State finances in a bad way," said the Senator. "Real estate provides 60 per cent of the State revenues or $210,000,000 of the $400,000,000 collected annually."

Welfare Problem

The Senator pointed out that the welfare problem is the cause of the sharp rise in Government costs. He called welfare a high-pressure business, although its methods are not up to date, he said. While he considered economy as a proper approach to the problem from a long-range viewpoint, economy, he said, could not solve the immediate emergency.

Anticipating the arguments of opponents that the sales tax would burden the "poor" as well as the rich, Melvin MacDonald, Executive Director of the Massachusetts Taxpayers' Association, explained that the man earning $15 would pay only 20 cents a week on commodities that he would ordinarily purchase. On this basis, Mr. MacDonald believed the sales tax would constitute an equitable extension of the income tax.

Adding his voice in support of the tax, Christian A. Herter, Republican Representative, painted a sad picture of migrating business and a reduction of 200,000 to 300,000 workers in basic Massachusetts industries over the last 15 years, leading up, he said, to the imposition of high taxes and the inability of the State to compete with other States for new industries.

"Massachusetts," he said, "has nine cities among the 13 cities with the highest tax rates in the United States on the basis of populations."

Arguments for the sales tax were rounded out by Thomas H. Buckley, State Auditor and member of the Special Tax Commission.

Sales tax held burden on consuming public. Page 12.

Radio Service For Small Boats

April 1 may be a day of jokes for some people but for owners of pleasure craft in Boston harbor and along the Atlantic seaboard, it will mark the first serious attempt by radiocasting stations to keep small boats off the rocks, away from floating wreckage and free from bad weather conditions.

For on April Fool's Day, the United States Lighthouse service, Coast Guard, Weather Bureau and Hydrographic Office of the Navy, will cooperate in broadcasting facts of interest to all mariners on a radio frequency of 2662 kilocycles, which means that any boat with a receiver covering that frequency can "tune in on the warnings."

Such reports are now made by 18 stations along the Pacific and Atlantic coasts, the Gulf coast and the Great Lakes. From these stations emerge all emergency announcements such as the washing away of channel markers, presence of icebergs or floating wreckage.

End of Recession Seen From R. I. Job Increase

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, March 28—Thomas F. McMahon, State Director of Labor, indicated today that there was an upward trend in employment.

He said that although the gain was neglible, it was regarded as evidence that the business recession here has practically ended. It was the first upward trend shown in a year.

Maine Democrats Hope to Back Brann

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUGUSTA, Maine, March 28—With convention time nearly at hand, it now appears as if Louis J. Brann of Lewiston, twice Governor, will be unopposed in the Democratic ranks for a third term as the State's Chief Executive. It is known that Democratic leaders are hard at work to impress upon all factions of the party the importance of a united front for Mr. Brann. Efforts already are under way to see that the popular former Governor, who led Maine Democrats out of a political wilderness in 1932, is accorded an impressive reception at the convention in Augusta, April 9.

There are two factors which appear to make it reasonably sure that Mr. Brann will have no primary opposition despite a recalcitrant faction in the party which never has warmed up to his political ascendancy and to which, in part, may be attributed his failure to defeat Wallace White, Jr., United States Senator, in his last campaign.

The Week in Maine

Favorable Factors

One is the apparent collapse of a boom among leaders of the so-called "New Deal" faction of the party to enter Osgood P. Nickerson of Veazie as a candidate for the gubernatorial nomination in the June primary. While the plan has not been abandoned, it is understood a lack of expected financial backing may be responsible for the delay or the abandonment of the plan, while others attribute it to excellent party diplomacy.

The other factor favorable to the Brann campaign is the indication that Mr. Brann is in the good graces of the National Democratic leaders despite reports that his luke-warm attitude toward some phases of the New Deal as voiced by President Roosevelt met with disfavor in high circles. Fred H. Lancaster, Chairman of the State Committee, is authority for the statement that all is well between Mr. Brann and the Democratic high command. For proof he cites a letter from James A. Farley in praise of Mr. Brann and in support of his candidacy.

Chairman Enthusiastic

Enthused over the party's outlook, Chairman Lancaster sees an awakening interest in the party throughout the State. When interviewed, he said many more towns have reported town committees and delegates chosen for the convention than at the same time a year ago. More than 40 towns which never before have reported official delegations and committees already have selected them this year, he said. What is particularly pleasing to the Democratic chieftains is an apparent awakening of interest in the party in the rural sections, hitherto staunchly Republican. As Chairman Lancaster points out, "The cities always have taken care of themselves. We are sure of our share in them but the rural sections are where we have lost out in the past."

Anticipating a record turn-out for the convention, Chairman Lancaster has announced Fulton J. Redman, former publisher of the Portland Evening News, as the keynote speaker. Representative Jennings Randolph of West Virginia and Mrs. Thomas P. McAllister, who heads the National Democratic Women's organization, are other announced speakers.

Republicans Split

The Democrats realize they must have every possible advantage to win in Maine. A united front becomes the more important in the face of internal strife in the Republican organization, where one of the bitterest campaigns in years is raging between Governor Barrows and Roy L. Fernald, State Senator, for the gubernatorial nomination.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Generally fair and slightly warmer with lowest temperature in the middle 30's tonight and early Tuesday, followed by increasing cloudiness and warmer during Tuesday; moderate variable winds becoming southerly.



All New England: Fair and slightly warmer tonight; Tuesday increasing cloudiness and warmer; showers Tuesday night.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Moderate shifting winds becoming southerly tonight; fair weather tonight, becoming overcast Tuesday.

Weather Outlook for the Period March 29 to April 2, 1938, Inclusive: For the North and Middle Atlantic States: Showers beginning Monday night or Tuesday, ending Wednesday; showers again end of week. Colder Sunday night, slowly rising temperature by Tuesday, colder Wednesday or Wednesday night. Warmer Friday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	33	30	Minneapolis	44	42
Bermuda	69	58	New Orleans	68	66
Chicago	44	42	New York	38	34
Denver	52	32	Norfolk	48	44
Helena	50	48	Philadelphia	36	34
Kansas City	46	46	St. Louis	44	44
Los Angeles	64	54	San Francisco	60	50
Miami	76	74	Washington	38	36

A—7:30 a. m., E. S. T., March 28.
B—Minimum, March 27.

High Tides at Boston

Monday, 9 p. m.; height, 8.4 feet.
Tuesday, 9:30 a. m.; height, 9.2 feet.

Light all vehicles by 6:34 p. m.

Events in and Around Boston Tonight

Opera

Boston Opera House—"Parsifal," by Wagner, presented by the Metropolitan Opera Association. With Mme. Flagstad, Messrs. Melchior, Schorr and List. Conductor, Bodanzky. 7.

Movies

Wellesley Hills Community Playhouse—Norma Shearer, Fredric March and Charles Laughton in "Barretts of Wimpole Street." Also "The River." Daily 2:30 and 7:45.

South Station Theater—Walt Disney's Academy Award Cartoon, "The Old Mill." "Exploring Florida's Everglades." "Not So Dumb," latest newsreels and other shorts

University—Sonja Henie in "Happy Landing." 2:06, 6:10, 9:25. Also "You're Only Young Once," with Mickey Rooney and Lewis Stone. 1:30, 6:45, 8.

Brookline Village—



Sonja Henie and Don Ameche in "Happy Landing," 3:34, 6:30, 9:26. Also "Spy Ring," 2, 5:00, 8:12.

Radio Programs—Page 10

Fine Arts—Charles Boyer and Danielle Darrieux in "Mayerling." 1:25, 3:35, 5:35, 7:35, 9:25.

State and Orpheum—Robert Taylor in "A Yank at Oxford." Orpheum: 9:35 a. m. Both theaters: 12:35, 3:50, 7, 10:10. Also "Little Rough Neck," featuring Edith Fellows and Leo Carillo. Both theaters: 11:30 a. m., 2:40, 5:50, 9. a. m., 2:40, 5:50, 9.

Repertory and Medford Square—Miriam Hopkins and Joel McCrea in "Splendor." Also "The Lancer Spy," with Dolores del Rio and George Sanders. Tomorrow: "The Life of Emile Zola," starring Paul Muni. Also "Oh, Doctor," with Edward Everett Horton. Continuous from 12 noon to 11:30 p. m.

Tremont—Sonja Henie in "Thin Ice." Also "Submarine D-1," with Pat O'Brien and George Brent. Continuous from 8:30 a. m. to 11:30 p. m.

Keith Memorial—Shirley Temple in "Rebecca of Sunnybrook Farm." 10:53 a. m., 1:43, 4:33, 7:23, 10. Stage: Bill Robinson, Buster Shaver, Olive & George and others.

Uptown—"I'll Take Romance," with Grace Moore and Melvyn Douglas. 3:00, 6:35, 10:05. Also "Big Broadcast of 1938." 1:00, 4:35, 8:05.

Exeter—"Beg, Borrow or Steal," with Frank Morgan and Florence Rice. 2:00, 4:50, 7:40. Also "You're Only Young Once," with Lewis Stone and Mickey Rooney. 3:30, 6:25, 9:20.

Metropolitan—Claudette Colbert and Gary Cooper in "Bluebeard's Eighth Wife." 10 a. m., 12:50, 3:50, 6:50, 9:45. Also "Mr. Moto's Gamble," starring Peter Lorre. 11:30 a. m., 2:35, 5:35, 8:30.

Coolidge Corner—Paul Muni in "The Life of Emile Zola." 2:30, 5:50, 9:30. Also "Checkers," with Jane Withers. 4:22, 8:01.

Boston—"Snow White and the Seven Dwarfs," 12:07, 3:35, 7:15, 9:55. New stage show: Variety Review, Steve Evans, Geraldine and Joe, Dance Octette and others.

Rialto—William Powell and Carole Lombard in "My Man Godfrey." 9:30 a. m., 12:35, 3:40, 6:45, 9:50. Also "Internes Can't Take Money," featuring Barbara Stanwyck and Joel McCrea. 11:10 a. m., 2:15, 5:20, 8:25.

Scollay and Modern—"Sally, Irene and Mary," starring Alice Faye and Tony Martin. Scollay: 10:10 a. m., 12:55, 3:45, 6:30, 9:20. Modern: 10:20 a. m., 1:05, 3:55, 6:45, 9:36. Also "Daredevil Drivers." Scollay: 11:50 a. m., 2:40, 5:25, 8:15. Modern: 9:15 a. m., 12, 2:50, 5:40, 8:28.



Music

Germanic Museum—Tenth program of organ music of Johann Sebastian Bach by E. Power Biggs, Harvard University, Cambridge. 8:15.

Tomorrow

Museum of Fine Arts—Mrs. Hayward will present another of her guidance lectures entitled Saints and Symbols. 11.

In the World of the Arts

New plays and motion pictures are reviewed in the "What's Going On in the Arts" column the day following opening. In addition, a Movie Guide is published on the Daily Features Page each Saturday.

Art gallery and museum exhibitions are listed on Mondays.

News of forthcoming plays appears on Tuesdays.

'Don Giovanni' and 'Carmen,' Opera Bills

The Arts in Boston

Another masterpiece infrequently heard in Boston nowadays was submitted by the Metropolitan Saturday afternoon. This was Mozart's "Don Giovanni," and the production had in the name part one of the most accomplished of singing actors, Ezio Pinza. Mozart and Mr. Pinza were the stars, and they were ably backed by Virgilio Lazzari, who has been singing Leporello these many years.

It is a little late now to praise the score of "Don Giovanni," but it is not too late, in Boston, to pay tribute to the singing and acting of Mr. Pinza in the title role. His superb voice and his talents as an actor are familiar, but he gives this part the added distinction of the true Mozart style. The precision, fluency and rhythmic flexibility of his singing express faithfully the musical spirit of the score, and his stage presence is that of the aristocratic Mozartean hero. The line and accent of his comedic by-play are perfectly timed to that of the music. His realisation of the role is complete.

Mr. Lazzari complements him. Less lavishly endowed in voice, he nevertheless has the vocal manners for Mozartean singing, and his treatment of the comedy action is in accord with the tradition. He contrives to be amusing without overdoing the clowning. His "Catalogue" song won an ovation.

If all the other elements of the production had been in harmony with these two, the results would hardly have admitted of reservations. But it is difficult, if not impossible, nowadays to gather the necessary number of artists who have mastered this exacting form. The orchestra under Mr. Panizza, for example, was precise enough, and obeyed the marks of expression in the score, but it lacked that final deft elegance and that gay sparkle which are essential to a complete realisation of its beauties.

Of the other artists on the stage, Richard Crooks was vocally the most satisfactory. He still suffers from too much nasality, but his voice is much bigger than it used to be, and he displays not only a remarkable breath control but fine musical feeling. His "Il mio tesoro" was exceptionally well done. But neither Mr. Crooks nor anybody else, probably, could do anything with Don Ottavio as a characterization.

Dusolina Giannini, the Donna Anna, was making her first appearance in Boston on the lyric stage. She was fondly remembered from former years on the concert platform for a voice of extraordinary warmth and power. Possibly the voice has been driven too hard of late years in the opera houses of the world; or perhaps she was not in her best vocal form. At any rate, her singing was disappointing. At the beginning her tones were shrill and her intonation was uncertain. As the afternoon advanced her voice came under better control, but it never showed its former richness and her use of it indicated an incomplete grasp of the vocal requirements of the part.

Marita Farell was an attractive Zerlina, with a pretty voice, but she lacked the necessary vocal finish and comedic freedom. Miss Jessner was an inadequate Donna Elvira. Mr. List was a dignified Commendatore and Mr. D'Angelo an unassuming Masetto.

The staging was in the worst operatic manner: a shabby pseudo-realism. Mozart's score is timeless, but it is absurd to pretend that this silly and episodic book can stand anything but an ironically stylized scenic and stage treatment today. The crowning folly was the attempt at realistic flames and smoke in the final scene. Better to let the orchestra tell the story. And it is always best to omit the final chorus.

L. A. S.

'Carmen'

Stage show by Messrs. Johnson, Ziegler and Lewis was the story at the Boston Opera House on Saturday evening, the performance standing for the Metropolitan Opera Association as it has come through depression and recession, and as it has been saved by and for the public of New York. "Carmen," by Bizet, was the bill; and every detail of the presentation was true to the Broadway from whence it originated. There can be little of Milan and little, too, of Paris, in anything that is produced by the three North Americans, one of Canada and the other two of the United States, who now carry the Metropolitan on.

The institution has become theatricalized under the triumvirs; and without doubt the time had arrived for the change. Today, the worst charge held against opera as an art has been removed. The actors act.

No more automatons, that is to say, wear stupid faces, and no more wound-up mechanical figures move amidst the scenic paraphernalia. Whether principals, chorus men and women, or members of the dancing contingent, all look a part and behave with dramatic point. Nor has the reform been borrowed from Europe. It has been worked up right on the ground. Much practice and experiment, too, has been done in other American localities besides New York. Chicago has contributed; and so, more than casual observation would lead anyone to think, has Boston. Presumably the execution of the idea is to be credited to Mr. Defrère, the stage director whom the three men at the head employ. Few individuals have had a wider experience of the American opera movement of the last 25 years than he has had. Through all its ups and downs he has shared in it, holding positions sometimes of small and sometimes of large importance. When he was a baritone in the Boston Opera Company, he disclosed a particular knack for costume and stage deportment. He began with himself; and what he once did as a matter of conscience with his own person, he now does with as big an assemblage as they have a mind to give him.

This "Carmen," moreover, had musical merits. Mme. Castagna and Mr. Kiepura made everybody aware that they know the vocal requirements of the roles of Carmen and Don José from loudest cry to faintest sigh. Mr. Brownlee, in the notes of the big song of Escamillo, amply proved his schooling. Miss Burke, in the air of Micaela, which represents the composer reverting to the tearful style of Thomas and "Mignon," sounded like a singer who might have been a contralto instead of a soprano. Good as a high voice, she would have been good also, probably, had she been so trained, as a low. Mr. Papi, conducting, gave evidence that he has a hand to lend to the Metropolitan's modernization.

W. P. T.

Nelson Eddy

One could not be quite sure, upon approaching Symphony Hall yesterday afternoon, whether it was to be the scene of a concert or a police convention. Stalwart mounties guarded the stage entrance. Through the double doors at the back of the stage, additional bluecoats could be glimpsed.

A single view of the assemblage was enough to settle the question, however. No police convention was ever attended by so many women and young girls. With a small sprinkling of males, they jammed the hall and overflowed on to the stage and whether or not they were there for a musical treat, they got what they wanted—Nelson Eddy. The audience's approbation rose from polite frenzy over his rendition of Bach's "Good Fellows, Be Merry," to hysteria at the "Sweetheart Song" from "Maytime," and "Ah, Sweet Mystery of Life."

It has been objected of Mr. Eddy that, on the screen, he is a better singer than actor. Of his concert work, the opposite is true. With a clear, pleasant baritone voice, the singer seems more at home in "cute" than in serious numbers. Certainly his audience yesterday demonstrated by their whoops and laughter that the former type of selection was nearer to their collective heart. "The Song of the Flea" (with gestures) and the stuttering lament from "The Bartered Bride" were greeted with particular acclaim. Concerning his other work, Mr. Eddy could have stood more technique for Bach and more tone color and feeling in the Lieder. And no matter how much the ladies loved it, ending the beautifully simple "Drink to Me Only With Thine Eyes" with a theatrical high note is not in the best musical taste.

Mr. Eddy also sang "Ständchen," by Schubert; "Er ist's," by Wolf; "An jenem tag" from "Hans Heiling," by Marchner; "Che Fiero costume," by Legrenzi; "Ricordati de me," by Tosti; "Promesse de mon avenir," from "Le Roi de Lahore," by Massenet; "The Blind Ploughman," by Clarke; "Her Voice," by Carpenter, and "My Sword for the King," by Head. There were as many encores as announced selections and it was only by turning the lights out that the audience was dispersed.

J. D. B.

Opera Conductor Got a Start When Uncle's Back Was Turned

Many an ambitious young man has begun his career by trying a hand at his boss's job when the boss was out for lunch or not looking. Few, however, pretend to a man's estate at the age of eight and fewer still try pinch-hitting for an orchestral conductor.

Wilfred Pelletier, who is on the conducting staff of the Metropolitan Opera Company, did.

And that is probably not the least of the reasons why Mr. Pelletier will conduct the Metropolitan Opera production of "Romeo and Juliet" on April 1 at the Boston Opera House.

Mr. Pelletier's youthful rise to the podium occurred in his home in Canada, one day when his uncle was rehearsing an orchestra. During a brief interlude, while the uncle was making notations on the music, young Wilfred—who had wandered into the rehearsal room—lifted his arm for the players to follow. The men raised their instruments and began to play. The small conductor's beat was sure and deliberate.

Immediately after this display, Wilfred's father saw to it that he was given the proper and adequate background for a career in the musical world.

While he was still in his teens, young Pelletier was made assistant conductor of the Montreal Opera, his chief duty being to accompany singers at piano rehearsals. After studying in Paris under the tutorage of such masters as Rosseau for harmony, and under Camille Bellaigue for opera traditions and repertoire, Mr. Pelletier returned to America in 1917 and was engaged by the Metropolitan Opera Company.

Now a veteran of the Metropolitan, he has been musical director for the Metropolitan Auditions of the Air for the past three years. These programs are heard on a coast-to-coast network every Sunday afternoon.

Mr. Pelletier has just made his movie début conducting the operatic sequence for "The Big Broadcast of 1938," in which Mme. Kirsten Flagstad sang the "Ho-yo-to-ho" aria from Wagner's "Die Walküre."

Though heretofore chiefly identified with French and Italian repertoire at the Metropolitan, Mr. Pelletier thinks the choice of Wagner is logical for the movies since that composer stands for close integration between drama and music.

"Our opera stars of today," he declares, "have learned the importance of looking and acting their roles, as well as singing them and the dramatic aspects of opera have acquired greater emphasis in the last few year. Technical facilities offered by the screen make possible new dramatic effects and unrestricted scenic backgrounds especially appropriate to the great Wagnerian music dramas."

Mr. Pelletier has worked with almost all of the operatic great, from Caruso, Borgi, Gigli and Farrar to the younger stars of today, including Richard Crooks and Bidu Sayao, who will sing "Romeo and Juliet," and Lily Pons, Grace Moore, Lawrence Tibbett and Mr. Pelletier's wife, Rose Bampton.



Ray Lee Jackson

Wilfred Pelletier

Who Will Conduct "Romeo and Juliet" in Boston, April 1

Sharp to Talk March 30 From Guatemala City

Roland Hall Sharp, correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor who is on a 20,000-mile tour of Central and South America, will be heard in the next to the last in a series of radio talks on Wednesday, March 30, at 6:15 p. m., eastern standard time, over the NBC-Blue network. Mr. Sharp will speak from Guatemala City, Guatemala. Local inquiry should be made to member stations of the NBC-Blue network whether they are taking the talk.

The final talk in the series will be radiocast on Friday, April 1, at 6:15 p. m., over the same network, and will come from Mexico, D. F.

Short-Wave Programs

For Tuesday, March 29

Paris—9:30 a. m.—"Life Is Worth Living," comedy. TPA2, 19.6m., 15.24meg.
London—2:50 p. m.—B. B. C. Orchestra. GSP, 19.8m., 15.31meg.
Boston—5 p. m.—"New England Towns With Old English Names"; Chelmsford, Framingham, Hingham. W1XAL, 25.4m., 11.70meg.
Paris—6:15 p. m.—Symphonic Recordings. TPA4, 25.6m., 11.72meg.
Rome—7:30 p. m.—News; Tuesday Symphonies; Roberto Galeazzi: "Strolling on the bottom of the sea," 2RO, 31.1m., 9.63meg.; IRF, 30.8m., 9.83meg.; IQY, 25.21m., 11.90meg.
Madrid—7:30 p. m.—Program for English Listeners. EAR, 31.4m., 9.48meg.
Boston—8 p. m.—Harvard University Series: "Great Astronomers—Lockyer." W1XAL, 49.6m., 6.04meg.
Prague—8 p. m.—Variety Program; English Talk. OLR, 49.7m., 6.03meg.
Caracas—8:45 p. m.—Musical Trio. YV5RC, 51.7m., 5.8meg.
London—9:20 p. m.—"America Speaks—Education," talk by James Bryant Conant, president of Harvard University. GSD, 25.5m., 11.75meg.; GSC, 31.3m., 9.98meg.; GSB, 31.5m., 9.51meg.
Berlin—9:30 p. m.—"The Seasons, but not by Haydn!" DJD, 25.4m., 11.77meg.
London—10:50 p. m.—Ethel Bartlett and Rae Robertson, pianists. GSD, 25.5m., 11.75meg.; GSC, 31.3m., 9.58meg.; GSB, 31.5m., 9.51meg.
Tokyo—12:45 a. m.—New Japanese Music. JZJ, 25.4m., 11.80meg.

Liquor Declared Threat to Morals Of Boys and Girls

FALL RIVER, Mass., March 28 (AP)—Declaring that "whisky, gin and cocktails" threaten the morality of "every growing boy and girl," Bishop James E. Cassidy of the Fall River Roman Catholic Diocese today urged the clergy to fight the evil.

The Bishop, in a pastoral letter read to an estimated quarter of a million at masses in southeastern Massachusetts yesterday, warned that "a great engulfing tide of liquor threatens" and called upon the clergy to "contribute something to the building of a moral dike to hold back the torrent."

"There was a time," he said, "when liquor selling places, although often not what was desirable, were limited in number and were essentially free from immorality and vice. Owners and bartenders were sellers of liquors but not sellers of souls.

"But what have we now? Everywhere, at all times, Sundays and holidays, whisky, gin and cocktails flaunt their attractive seduction and invectiveness to every growing boy and girl, enticing them to be liquor drinkers and liquor lovers."

"If we do not give the alarm and rouse the sleeping and unwary," the letter concluded, "we shall be the salt which lost its savor, only to be flung out and trampled under foot."

Millbury Adopts Police Radio Plan

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WORCESTER, Mass., March 28—A plan proposed a few years ago to increase the efficiency of police organizations in Central Massachusetts by equipping police cars in Worcester County towns with radios tuned in on the wavelength of Station WPGX, the station of the Worcester Police Department, advanced another step over the week end with the announcement that the Town of Millbury had accepted the plan.

Town officials of Millbury, which is located on the southern border of the city and on the main road from Worcester to Providence, authorized the equipping of police cars with radios and issued instructions to residents on the method through which the system would operate.

'The Monitor Views the News'

For Tuesday, March 29

12:00	WORL	920kc
12:45	WMEX	1500kc
3:00	WORL	920kc
6:00	WMEX	1500kc
10:45	WMEX	1500kc
	Shortwave	
2:30	W1XAL	15.25mc
3:30	W1XK	9.57mc
6:00	W1XK	9.57mc
6:00	W1XAL	11.79mc

Here and There in Boston Shops



Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Far too often, we feel sure, you have heard the remark, "She's much prettier with her hat on, than off." Which statement means that there's something definitely wrong somewhere; and it's most likely to be with one's hair. It may be that you aren't giving it the proper care; that you aren't brushing it thoroughly every day to help keep it fresh and shiny. Then again, you may be doing all this, but it's your coiffure itself that's wrong. And women do seem to be getting more style-conscious when it comes to their hair . . . we've had more people ask us what they should do, and where they should go, to get new ideas on hair-do's lately!

So if this is what you have been asking yourself . . . suppose we suggest that you take yourself and all your coiffure problems to Helena Rubinstein's Salon, and let Waldo, their Hair Stylist, fuss around with it a bit, until you get just the effect you desire. Don't be surprised if you feel him practically gazing at you, up and down, though . . . for after all, the manner in which your hair is dressed is determined by more than your face. It has to fit in with the whole picture, you know. The Rubinstein Salon is at 77 Newbury Street, which isn't far from Arlington Street . . . a spacious (and gracious!) salon in which they can take care of you from head to foot. And you can, of course, buy all the toileries in there that you can buy in the downtown shops; get manicures, pedicures, shampoos, waves, and whatnot.

♣ ♣ ♣

Tailored Dress
In Several Colors

It used to be "brother-and-sister" clothes . . . now it's "mother - and - daughter" as well. However, it isn't a ga-ga fashion that's going to make you look as if you were trying to get in on a style you missed as a youngster . . . but rather the popular tailored dress that has a convertible neckline, a dozen or so glass buttons running down the front as far as the waist, pockets, and a much pleated, blouse back. You could get away with it almost anywhere . . . active sports or otherwise. In navy blue, stone blue, rose, and green. For $12.95 at Jordan Marsh Company.

♣ ♣ ♣

Pine Bath Oil
That Permeates

One of the pine-iest of the pine bath oils we've tried is that of Daggett & Ramsdell. It's a pine green liquid, and just a few drops have a way of permeating the whole bathtub full of water, and leaving just a faint trace of the exhilarating fragrance with you. One or two drops in your last rinsing water when you're giving yourself a home shampoo will have the same effect on your hair, too. At Filene's, Hovey's and Jordan's . . . right where all the other Daggett & Ramsdell things are.

♣ ♣ ♣

Cotton String
Gloves Practical

Cotton string gloves are still getting a big play. That is, with casual woolens and tweeds. And no wonder, they're so practical, and wash like the proverbial rag! Plotkin Brothers has a whole flock of them that sell for only a dollar. Not hand-crocheted, of course, but we don't know just how you could tell the difference. However, it's the hand-crocheted ones you insist on (they're nubbier!) they have them as well. A bit higher, of course.

♣ ♣ ♣

Good Will Envoys
For the Store Door

If we had our way, there'd be more uniformed doormen around town like the one at Shreve, Crump & Low's. Courteous and thoughtful . . . he practically anticipates your arrival before you're even near Shreve's, and by that time if there's an inch of parking space available . . . it's yours! Shreve's "Good Will Ambassador," we call him.

Random Thoughts: Nearly every shop has its own particular "Won't-Run" hosiery . . . and more and more women are wearing it. Grand for the girl who works in an office where they make a specialty of desks that have rough edges that are always willing to flitch the first stocking that comes along. Because the chances are they wouldn't even make an impression on it; but even if they did it wouldn't run! Smart blue or black gabardines in the comfortable Treadeasy fashion . . . 140 Boylston Street. Near the Colonial Theater. Jays has one of the most knockout dinner dresses around town . . . for only $29.50. It looks like oodles more. In navy and white. The gown (which without the jacket is decidedly evening) is white crepe, with little imitation pockets that are edged with navy. The bolero is the shortest thing imaginable. Plenty of swish to this . . . fashionably speaking!

Janet Treat

(A regular Monday, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday feature.)

Shepard
PROVIDENCE, R. I.
Where You ALWAYS Shop With Confidence



Gorgeous Full Skin
Silver Foxes
Anniversary Sale Price!
59.00
Pay 5.90 Down, the Balance in Ten Months. No Carrying Charge
Soft, silky long haired skins radiant with silver! Think how luxurious one or two of these scarfs will make your Spring coat or suit!
Kolinsky Scarfs
5.50 a skin
Fully furred Mink and Russian Sable Dyed Skins. Choose a four, five, six or even ten skin scarf for Spring success!
Fur Shop—Second Floor

Reed & Barton Sterling Silver
½ price
for a limited time only
The beautiful "Coverley" pattern
Foster-Jewelers
The J. A. Foster Co.—Dorrance and Middle Streets
PROVIDENCE, R. I.

Will YOU Help
The Blind
To Help Themselves?

ALL through the past year scores of blind people in Massachusetts have been employing their home, and elsewhere. They have been hands in making articles useful in the trained for this work by teachers provided by the Commonwealth of Massachusetts for the purpose of HELPING THE BLIND TO HELP THEMSELVES.

The result of their work is a great assortment of handicraft articles into which have gone the skill and devotion of those who do not see the light of day, and who need every possible encouragement to lighten their way.

The Commonwealth of Massachusetts, through the Division of the Blind, undertakes to help the blind still further by disposing of the articles they have made, in the Blindcraft Shop, maintained at 73 Newbury Street, Boston, which is open all year.

Now, with thousands of useful articles on hand and the State having provided a place for their disposal, this sale is announced, and it becomes everybody's civic privilege to come to the sale and purchase as much as one's purse will permit.

Every penny received reaches the blind persons who made the articles sold.

In this way many necessities and some small comforts are brought within reach of the blind BY THEIR OWN INDUSTRY.

More than 1200 volunteer workers are giving their services to conduct the sale. Groups from all religious denominations in Boston, as well as some civic groups, will participate.

On Tuesday, March 29, from 10:00 to 5:30, Christian Scientists will serve, over 100 volunteers assisting in the sale.

The visitor is offered a wide choice of selection among such articles as toys, basketry, pewter and copper ware, knitted and crocheted things, including many items for the baby, many useful household supplies, such as towels and tea towels, mops, ironing board covers, etc., etc., there being items of all kinds too numerous to mention.

PRICES RANGE FROM 15c UP

The SALE is held under the Auspices of the NATIONAL CIVIC FEDERATION FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE BLIND WORKERS OF MASSACHUSETTS

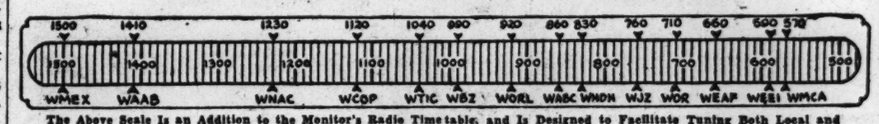
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The Monitor's Radio Timetable



The Above Scale Is an Addition to the Monitor's Radio Timetable, and Is Designed to Facilitate Tuning Both Local and National Programs

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
5:00 Follow the Moon	Dance Interlude; news	"Dick Tracy": sketch	Sport matinee	Variety Sports Revue
5:15 "Mary Sothern"	"Don Winslow"	"Terry and Pirates"	Sport matinee	Sport reports
5:30 "Stepmother"	"The Singing Lady"	Jack Armstrong	Sport matinee	Sport reports
5:45 "Hilltop House"	Rakov's Orchestra	Little Orphan Annie	Sport matinee	"Reading the Comics"
6:00 News; sport review	News; Dance Revue	Yankee News Service	Dinner concert	"The Monitor News"
6:15 Rhythm Revue	Dance Revue	Top Hatters: orch.	Dinner concert	Italian review
6:30 Boake Carter, news	Comment; music	"Let's Celebrate"	Dinner concert	Sport reports
6:45 "Lum and Abner"	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Rendezvous"	Sport reports	Vin Vincent's Orchestra
7:00 Variety program	Radio demonstration	"Amos 'n' Andy"	News Service	Jimmie McHale's Orch.
7:15 Arthur Godfrey	Radio demonstration	"Uncle Ezra": sketch	Billie Pearce's Orch.	"Five Star Final"
7:30 Eddie Cantor; Deanna Durbin; or.	Radio demonstration	Vocalists; orchestra	"The Lone Ranger"; dramatic sketch	Detective Mysteries; dramatization
7:45	Popular music	"Melody and Rhythm"		
8:00 Popular program	"Melody Puzzles";	Burns and Allen; Ray	Isham Jones's Orch.	"The Wordcaster"
8:15 Popular program	musical quiz	Noble's Orch.; solos	Guardian talk	Lynn Carroll, songs
8:30 Pick and Pat; comedy; soloists; orch.	"Grand Hotel"; dramatic sketch	Richard Crooks; symphony orchestra	Commentator	Vocalist; orchestra
8:45			Lawrence Welk's Orch.	Message to Motorists
9:00 Theater: Lawrence Tibbett and Helen Jepson in "Naughty Marietta"	Philadelphia Orchestra, Eugene Ormandy, conductor; Eugene List, pianist; speaker	Phil Spitalny and His Girls; soloist	University of Cincinnati Day: talks	Vin Vincent's Orchestra
9:15		"Music for Moderns"	Operetta; chorus with orchestra	Piano and organ duet
9:30		"Music for Moderns"		Amateur Hour
9:45				Amateur Hour
10:00 Wayne King's Orch.	"Behind Prison Bars"; dramatic sketch	Marek Weber's Orch.; soloists; quartet	"True or False"	Amateur Hour
10:15 Wayne King's Orch.	National Forum: Senator William E. Borah	"For Men Only"; Van Steeden's Orch.; soloist	"True or False"	Amateur Hour
10:30 Comment			Pageant of Melody; Henry Weber's Orches.	Jimmie McHale's Orch.
10:45 "Song Shop"				"The Monitor News"
11:00 Forecasts; news	News; "Roundelay"	Yankee News Service	Ira; soloist	Joe Frasetto's Orchestra
11:15 Jim. Dorsey's Orch	Music As You Desire It	Weather Service	Jack Fisher's Orchestra	"Poet's Corner"
11:30 Sammy Kaye's Or.	Music As You Desire It	Jack Denny's Orchestra	Jack Fisher's Orchestra	Buddy Rogers' Orch.
11:45 Sammy Kaye's Or	Music As You Desire It	Jack Denny's Orchestra	Pancho's Orchestra	Buddy Rogers' Orch.

Tuesday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
7:00 Popular variety	News; Musical Clock	Organ recital	"The Breakfast Smiler"	
7:15 Popular variety	"Musical Clock"	News Service	"The Breakfast Smiler"	
7:30 "Rhythm Romance"	"Musical Clock"	"George and Juanita"	"The Breakfast Smiler"	
7:45 WEEI News	"Musical Clock"	"Musical Clock"	Morning Watch	
8:00 Forecasts; music	"Musical Clock"	"Musical Roundup"	News Service	Musical Timetable
8:15 Caroline Cabot	"Musical Clock"	Weather Service	Organ concert	Musical Timetable
8:30 Radio Almanac	"Mac and Moore"	Network program	Andrew Jacobson's	Musical Timetable
8:45 Popular music	"Musical Clock"	Network program	Rhythm Orchestra	Musical Timetable
9:00 Kitchen of the Air	"As You Like It"	"Houseboat Hannah"	Food talk	Piano; organ
9:15 Kitchen of the Air	"As You Like It"	Household talk	Merry-Go-Round	Fashions; beauty
9:30 "The Road of Life"	"Breakfast Club"; popular orch.; soloists	Food news	Merry-Go-Round	"Italian Echoes"
9:45 Bachelor's Children		"Widder Jones": sketch	Studio interview	"Songs of Italy"
10:00 Pretty Kitty Kelly	Drama and music	"Mrs. Wiggs": sketch	Singing Strings	Studio speaker
10:15 Myrt and Marge	"Margo": sketch	"John's Other Wife"	"Choir Loft"; organist	Studio speaker
10:30 Emily Post	"Terry Regan": sketch	Just Plain Bill: sketch	"Get Thin to Music"	"Shopping With You"
10:45 "Ma Perkins"	Home Forum	Dramatic sketch	Louis Rich's Orchestra	"Shopping With You"
11:00 Mary Lee Taylor	"Mary Marlin": sketch	"David Harum": sketch	Louis Rich's Orchestra	Organ duo
11:15 "Rhythmaires"; or.	"Mary Marlin": sketch	Backstage Wife: sketch	Melody Strings	Home Circle talk
11:30 Big Sister: sketch	"Vic and Sade": sketch	Home Economist	Highlights, Halftones	"Dusty Rider"
11:45 Aunt Jennie stories	Edw. MacHugh, hymns	"Mystery Chef"	Vocalist; orchestra	Commentator
12:00 Commentator	News; features, Noonday Revue; stocks	Talk, Rev. W. L. Sidger	News Service	"Italian Airs"
12:15 Edwin C. Hill, news		"The O'Neills"	Agricultural series	Italian radio review
12:30 Helen Trent; sketch	National Farm and	"Singin' Sam"	Italian music program	Music; weather
12:45 "Our Gal Sunday"	Home Hour	"Dan Harding's Wife"	Italian music program	"The Monitor News"
1:00 Betty and Bob	National Farm and	News Service	Women's club news	"Musical Mailbox"
1:15 Hymn recital	Home Hour	"Joyce Jordan": sketch	N. E. Conservatory	"Musical Mailbox"
1:30 Grimm's Daughter	Matinee Melodies	"The Hemingways"	N. E. Conservatory	Harmony team
1:45 Valiant Lady: sk.	Commentator	Don Van Wart, pianist	Voice of Experience	Dean Dickson, songs
2:00 Talk; music	Rochester Civic Orch.	"Way Down East"	Piano soloist	"Classical Album"
2:15 "The O'Neills"	"Let's Talk It Over"	"Musical Roundup"	"Reveries"; music	"Classical Album"
2:30 American School of the Air	NBC Music Guild	Household talk	Sport reports	Don Venice's String Ensemble
2:45	NBC Music Guild	Armchair Quartet	Music for the School	
3:00 News Service	U. S. Marine Band	Pepper Young's Family	BBC Symphony Orchestra; Julius Harrison, conductor; Henry Holst, violinist	Program for blind
3:15 Dance music	U. S. Marine Band	"Ma Perkins": sketch		Federal Theater
3:30 Voters' program	U. S. Marine Band	"Vic and Sade": sketch		Sport reports
3:45 Johnson Choir	U. S. Marine Band	"The Guiding Light"		Sports reports
4:00 Chas. Hector's Or.	Stocks; comment	"Lorenzo Jones": sketch	Rhode Islanders: orch.	"Rhythm and Stuff"
4:15 The Boston Hour	Club Matinee; variety	"Mary Marlin": sketch	Rhode Islanders: orch.	Vocal Varieties
4:30 "The Goldbergs"	Club Matinee; variety	Commentator	Sport matinee	Harmony team
4:45 "Party"; music	Club Matinee; variety	"The Road of Life"	Sport matinee	Variety sports review
5:00 Follow the Moon	Dance Interlude; news	"Dick Tracy": sketch	Sport matinee	Variety sports review
5:15 "Mary Sothern"	"Don Winslow"	"Terry and Pirates"	Sport matinee	Sport reports
5:30 "Stepmother"	"The Singing Lady"	"Jack Armstrong"	Sport matinee	Sport reports
5:45 "Hilltop House"	Network program	"Little Orphan Annie"	Baseball School	"Reading the Comics"
6:00 News; sport review	News; Dance Revue	News Service	Dinner concert	"The Monitor News"
6:15 Dinner music	"Dance Revue"	Fred Hoey's Roundup	Dinner concert	Italian Radio Review
6:30 Boake Carter, news	Comment; vocalist	Musical Rendezvous	Dinner concert	Sport reports
6:45 "Around the Town"	Lowell Thomas	Musical Rendezvous	Sport reports	Vin Vincent's Orchestra
7:00 Variety program	"Easy Aces"; sketch	"Amos 'n' Andy"	News Service	Jimmy McHale's Orch.
7:15 Hollywood news	Dramatic sketch	Vocal Varieties	Concert orchestra	"Five Star Final"
7:30 Helen Menken in "Second Husband"	Dorothy Thompson	Commentator	Dramatized news	Vocalists
7:45	Vocalist	Garden Club	Jack Fischer's Orchestra	"Ports of Romance"
8:00 Edw. G. Robinson; Claire Trevor; sk.	"Those We Love"; dramatic serial	Russ Morgan's Orch.; vocal groups	Morton Gould's Orch.	"The Wordcaster"
8:15			Morton Gould's Orch.	Success stories
8:30 Al Jolson; Martha Raye; orchestra	Edgar A. Guest: "It Can Be Done"; drama	Wayne King's Orchestra	"The Green Hornet"; dramatization	Vocalist; orchestra
8:45		Wayne King's Orchestra		News commentator
9:00 Al Pearce's Gang; comedy; soloist; or.	Horace Heidt's Orchestra	"Vox Pop"; informal interviews	"Melody Land"	Variety Hour
9:15	Horace Heidt's Orchestra		"Johnson Family"; sk.	Variety Hour
9:30 Benny Goodman's Orch.; quartet	"Jimmy Valentine"; dramatic sketch	Fibber McGee and Company	"Billy Logan's Orch.	Variety Hour
9:45			Boston Bruins vs. To-	Variety Hour
10:00 Penna. Anniv. program; Gov. Earle	NBC Jamboree	California Concert	ronto; hockey	Vin Vincent's Orchestra
10:15	NBC Jamboree	California Concert	Jack Fischer's Orch.	Gypsy Orchestra
10:30 Howard Phillips	NBC Jamboree	"Hollywood Gossip"	"The Witch's Tale";	Gypsy Orchestra
10:45 Four Club Mod.	NBC Jamboree	Talk, Dale Carnegie	dramatic sketch	"The Monitor News"
11:00 Forecasts; news	News; Roundelay	News Service	Development of Music	Orie Alston's Orchestra
11:15 Abe Lyman's Orch.	Music As You Desire It	Yankee Weather Service	Billy Losser's Orchestra	Orie Alston's Orchestra
11:30 Buddy Rogers' Or.	Music As You Desire It	Irwin Gilbert's Orch.	Jimmy Dorsey's Orch.	"Road to Fame"
11:45 Buddy Rogers' Or.	Music As You Desire It	Irwin Gilbert's Orch.	Jimmy Dorsey's Orch.	"Road to Fame"

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Nine Fellowships Awarded Newsmen Under Nieman Fund

The ideals of a Milwaukee publisher and his wife ripened into full maturity today as Harvard awarded nine Nieman Fellowships to four newspaper reporters and five editorial writers under the terms of the $1,000,000 request of Lucius and Agnes Nieman for study at the University for the academic year beginning next September.

Two of the nine awards went to Boston applicants. Louis M. Lyons, reporter and feature writer for the Boston Globe, will study history, political science, and law at Harvard. Wesley Fuller, a reporter who has for several years covered Harvard news for the Boston Herald, has chosen to study scientific developments in the university's laboratories.

Edwin A. Lahey, reporter on the Chicago Daily News; Frank S. Hopkins; reporter on the Baltimore Sun; Osburn Zuber, chief editorial writer on the Birmingham (Ala.) News; Irving Dilliard, editorial writer for the St. Louis Post-Dispatch; John McL. Clark, editorial writer for the Washington Post; Hilary H. Lyons, Jr., chief editorial writer for the Mobile (Ala.) Press Register; and Edwin J. Paxton, Jr., chief editorial writer and associate editor of the Paducah (Ky.) Sun-Democrat, were the other seven men chosen after extensive investigation had eliminated 303 additional candidates.

Studies Selected

All nine of the men have studied at a university and five of them are university or college graduates. Eight of the nine will study history, government, or economics, with one man interested in natural science.

In view of the fact that only 35 applications were received from New England newspaper men, that section's placing of two men in the first group of Nieman Fellows was considered high. No applicants from New York City, the Far West or from the Niemans' home city of Milwaukee were successful. All awards were made upon the recommendation of a special committee consisting of John S. Bryan, publisher of the Richmond (Va.) News Leader and president of the College of William and Mary; Ellery Sedgwick of Boston, editor of the Atlantic Monthly magazine, and Walter Lippmann of New York, special writer for the New York Herald Tribune and other papers. All three are members of the Harvard Board of Overseers.

The successful candidates cannot work toward any college degree while holding a Fellowship, nor can they engage in the practice of journalism during their period of study at Harvard. Since Harvard does not give any courses in journalism, and since no special courses will be provided, the recipients will have to select their courses from the regular curricula.

Men Will Convene

From time to time the men will convene for discussions of the various problems confronting journalism in the United States today. Outstanding newspaper men will come to Harvard to meet with the Fellows for this purpose.

An advisory committee, consisting of Jerome D. Greene, Secretary to the Harvard Corporation; Prof. Alvin H. Hansen, of the Littauer School of Public Administration; Carl J. Friedrich, Professor of Government; Howard Mumford Jones, Professor of English; and Arthur Wild, Director of the Harvard News Office, has been appointed by Dr. Conant to help plan and co-ordinate the study of the Nieman Fellows, enabling them to take full advantage of the opportunity offered by the awards.

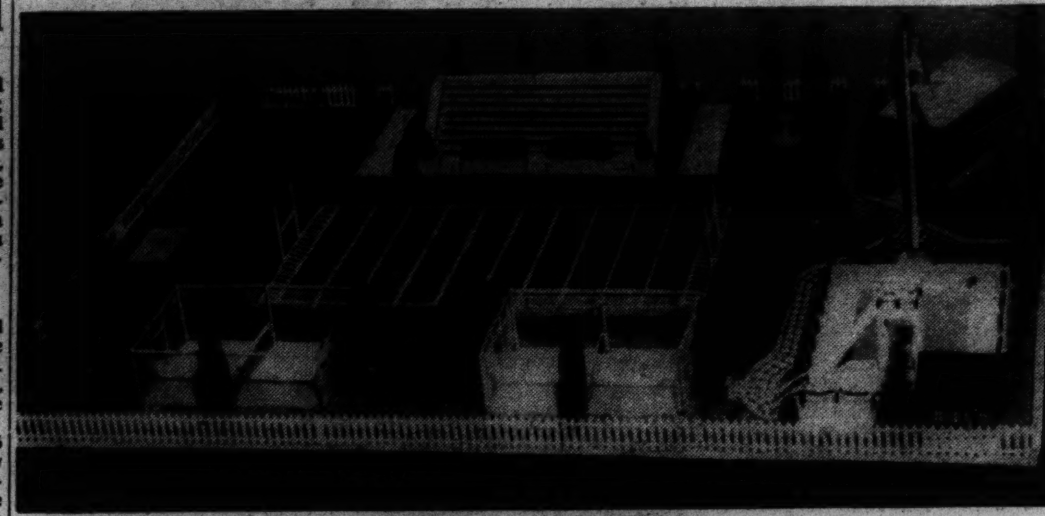
The University also announced that in future years the number of Fellowships awarded will be from 12 to 15, due to increased income from the bequest becoming available.

Y. W. C. A. World Meeting

TORONTO, March 28 (CP)—Delegates from 52 countries will attend a World's Council meeting of the Young Women's Christian Association at Elgin House, in the Muskoka Lakes District of Ontario, Sept. 10 to 20, it was announced recently.

The World President, Miss C. M. van Asch van Wyck of The Netherlands, and the World General Secretary, Miss Ruth F. Woodsmall of Geneva, are to attend. A four-day open session will be held prior to the Council meeting.

Economy of Space Marks This Planning Job



Student's Model of a Sports or Athletic Field

Berle Tells Bay State Labor To Proceed With Tolerance

Text, in part, of Adolf A. Berle, Jr., Assistant Secretary of State, who spoke yesterday at a meeting of the Massachusetts branch of Labor's Nonpartisan League at the Hotel Bradford:

The convention is one of the occasions when history is being made. Your action today brings New England labor into existence as a self-governing political force. I salute you and congratulate you. I bring greetings and congratulations from the American Labor Party in New York. I know from experience that you have a job to do.

This convention is one of the merely an organized pressure group in politics. Today you come of age. You enter public life in your own way, your own name, and your own right. The effect you will have on public life in this, my native New England, is incalculable. Here is wishing you all energy, all wisdom, and all success.

You will permit me, perhaps, to offer a few words of counsel, based on our experience with the American Labor Party in New York.

You will have to work with a great many non-labor groups. You will have to convince a great many people that your own point of view is sound. In order to do that, your leaders will have to study these problems with great care; will have to debate them with you; and you will have to propose answers which offer hope, not merely to your own people, but to all groups. That is what a political party is all about.

You have taken, in my judgment, the best possible means of answering certain critics of the labor movement. It has been said that labor was not "responsible." Well, here you are! There is no greater evidence of responsibility than submitting them to public judgment in regular elections.

It is also good economics for you to tackle the problems of New England in their broadest aspects. You are, yourselves, the people most interested. Whenever the economic system of the United States does not work well, the worker is on the firing line.

No Group Holds Key

Consequently, your only safety in economics, as well as in politics, is to study out and advocate those measures which make for the greatest prosperity of New England and of the country. We have learnt that no single group—business, finance, government, or even labor, holds the key to that prosperity.

We know, now, that every group is dependent on every other group if the country is to move along. President Roosevelt has stressed the doctrine of interdependence. He put a lot of good economics into a single phrase—"The country cannot survive half boom and half broke."

It is also good morals to take into account all points of view. If there is anything certain in democratic government, it is that every class is its brother's keeper. Whenever one group pushes its own interests to a point which endangers the safety of all groups, trouble is bound to follow. If all cannot survive, nobody can survive.

The commandment of the Scripture, "Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself," is no longer a Sunday School precept. It is a clear necessity; a natural law. There is moral interdependence as well as financial interpendence.

I have a suggestion to make. As soon as you have organized, create some technical committees. Let them get the facts! These should command the services of the best brains in New England. You will find that you can enlist the services of many of the ablest men in this region, scholars, businessmen—yes, even bankers.

You will need a committee to consider agriculture; for in New England there can be no prosperity unless the dairy farms and the truck farms are able to make a decent living.

You will need a committee on transportation; for the railroad situation in New England is no nearer solution today than it was when Mr. Brandeis and my father fought the battle against New Haven domination 25 years ago.

New England Industry

You will want a committee to consider New England industry. New England industry needs your help and your imagination, very, very badly indeed.

For instance, is there any reason why New England should not start developing industries which serve its local consumption? Other parts of the Country are growing up; we have to expect them to develop their manufactures to take care of their local needs.

Why should not New England tackle the problem of new industries? It has a population of 8,500,000 people—a very fair market in itself. It has or can have, cheap power; can secure raw materials by water; can develop both light and heavy industry. What is needed is imagination and a new approach.

And you will need a committee on foreign trade. You may recall that New England was most prosperous and that more men proportionately were at work in New England, when international commerce was open, and when New England goods found their way into every port on earth.

The decline of New England began when our own protective tariffs caused retaliation elsewhere, and when a gradual process of trade strangulation began to be general throughout the world. No area helped to make that condition more than New England; and no area suffered more from it.

Naturally, no foreign nation will buy from us goods which it cannot pay for. The only way foreigners can pay for the goods we ship is by sending goods to us. Stop their ability to pay, and you stop their ability to buy.

You were told that, if tariff barriers were reduced, your wage scale would drop. This, of course, is simply not true. The highest wage scales in American industry today are the wage scales in the "unprotected" industries.

Warns of Propaganda

You need not be afraid that the Government of the United States proposes to sacrifice any group, and certainly not any labor group, into reckless or ill-considered handling of tariff matters.

Remember what was said about the Czech Trade Agreement before it came out. Propaganda flooded New England to the effect that that Agreement would wipe out the New England shoe industry. Actually you know it did nothing of the kind.

On the contrary, it limited shoe imports to 1¼ per cent of domestic production. In permitting that small percentage, from our point of view, to come into the United States on a lower basis, it was possible for the Czechs to buy more of our goods, and to put our own men to work.

Propaganda is flooding New England about negotiations now pending for a British-American Trade Agreement. The President has asked me to say that the Government has the interests of the New England workers just as much in mind in connection with the British Trade Agreement as it has had in other similar agreements; that no one needs to fear that he will be sacrificed in the agreement. You need hardly be reminded, this time, that you cannot take inspired propaganda articles, which too often appear disguised as news in the daily papers, at their face value.

Grants to M. I. T. From Sloan Open To Businessmen

To promote "the increase and diffusion of economic knowledge," the Alfred P. Sloan Foundation of New York has just awarded a $15,000 grant to five graduate competitive fellowships for young industrial executives at Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

The recipients will begin in June to study for 12 months in the Institute's departments of business, engineering, economics, and social science. Other subjects such as finance, production, distribution, and labor relations will be studied. The men will be selected on a competitive basis by the Institute after a consideration of the applicants' records and references with their employers.

Candidates for the fellowships must be between the ages of 25 and 35 and must have had at least five years' industrial and executive experience of a quality which merits leave of absence by their present employers. They also must have been graduated with high academic standing in natural science and engineering from a recognized college or university. Applications for fellowships must be made by April 20. The awards range up to $1,750 for single men and to $2,750 for those who are married.

For this experiment in educating executives in a broader concept of industrial leadership at the Institute, Harold S. Sloan, Foundation Director, says that "Judging from available studies the graduate of an engineering college to date has had about 20 times the statistical probability of becoming president of an industrial organization as had the graduate of other types of colleges, and has about 40 times the probability of becoming an officer in such a company.

"Moreover, the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, in particular, has for many years given economics an important place in its curriculum and integrated the Social Science and Technical Departments."

Art Exhibitions

Museum of Fine Arts, Boston—Hours, 9 to 5; Sundays, 1 to 5. Closed on Mondays. Drawings by Thomas Rowlandson. Through May 15.
Germanic Museum—Modern German Sculpture. Through April 29.
Twentieth Century—Water colors by Earl G. Manning. Through April 17. Joe J. Levitt's memorial exhibition of paintings. Through April 8.
Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum—Open Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, 10 to 4, music at 2:45; Sundays, 1 to 4, music at 2; admission free. Closed on national holidays.
New Gallery—Water colors and drawings by Katherine Wilkins, sculpture by Adio di Bicari. Through April 1.
Charles D. Childs Gallery—Two hundred prints and water colors by Thomas Rowlandson.
Castano Galleries—Italian Renaissance paintings. Through March.
Doll and Richards—Group exhibition of Water colors and paintings. Through April 9. Also water colors of flowers, and gardens by E. Derbyshirt. Through April 2.
Fogg Art Museum, Cambridge—Open 9 to 5; except Sundays and legal holidays. Drawings by Old Masters. Five centuries of landscape prints.
Vose Galleries—Exhibition of miniatures by Evelyn Shaler Harmon. Also paintings and prints by Sybilla Weber; pastel landscapes by Elsie Haynes. Through April 2.
Copley Society—Open daily from 10 to 4:30. Saturdays from 10 to 6. Exhibition camera portraits and photographic studies by Dorothy Jarvis. Through April 1.
Yamanaka—Exhibition of color prints by Goyo, Shinsui, Hasui and Yoshida. Through April 2.
Children's Museum—Open daily except Mondays, 9 to 5; Sundays, 2 to 5. Admission free. Natural Science Exhibits. Dolls. New Exhibit of four extinct birds. Special exhibit of Mexico showing arts, crafts and costumes. Through April.
Holman's Print Shop—Exhibition of miscellaneous flower, birds, and fruit prints Through March.
Society of Arts and Crafts—Exhibition of craftwork and applied design.
Boston Museum of Modern Art (270 Dartmouth Street)—Opening March, 31. Young New England exhibition. Through April 16.
Grace Horne Galleries—Paintings by Patrick Morgan and Maud Cabot Morgan, also L. P. Townsend. Through April 2.
Y. W. C. A. Workshops—Artist Union Exhibition of paintings. Water colors, prints, sculptures. Through March.
Guild of Boston Artists—Paintings by John F. Enser. Through April 2.
Boston Art Club—Paintings by Harold Rottenberg. Through April 2.
Rand Galleries—General exhibition of paintings and prints.
Goodman-Walker—Group exhibition of small paintings.
Harvard Graduate School of Design—Exhibition of architecture and city construction in the Soviet Union. Through April 2.
Boston Athenaeum—Historical survey of the Art of Reproducing Paintings in color.
Boston Conservatory of Music—Exhibition of water colors lithographs and drawings. 26 The Fenway. Through April 15.
Jordan Marsh Gallery—Fiftieth Anniversary exhibition of the Massachusetts School of Art. April 4—9.
New Gallery—Exhibition by Katherine Wilkins.

Art Exhibitions Are Listed in the Monitor on Mondays

Study of Town Planning Gets Boost From School Contests

When Paul F. Adler, senior in the Lexington High School, recently turned over his plan of a "model New England community" to the New England Town Planning Association, he was given a check for $25 as winner of an all-New England contest in town planning. But of far more significance to him is the fact that he will be looked upon by local authorities as one of the potential "thinking citizens" of his town.

Thus does the New England Town Planning Association seek to uncover hidden talents in the schools of New England, to encourage the study of local civics in schools and to focus the vision of a coming generation upon the possibilities for developing and preserving natural advantages of the community. The Lexington youth's drawing was chosen from hundreds of contributions for its originality and sound layout of business areas, residential districts, schools and roads.

Second prize of $15 went to Bayless Manning of Fall River High School, and third prize of $10 to Florence C. Evans, another Lexington student, for her draft of a new civic center for Bedford, Mass. Judges were Miss Elizabeth L. Herlihy, chairman of the State Planning Board; Prof. F. J. Adams of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology; Roland B. Greeley, New England Regional Planning Commission, and Dr. A. L. Putnam, treasurer of the Town Planning Association.

Students were asked to pick a location, fanciful or otherwise, indicate business areas, residential sections, schools, roads, lakes, rivers, churches, playgrounds and public buildings, designate open country and wooded sections and plot all existing objects clearly. Or if they preferred to lay out a community playground, a park system or a forest preserve . . . that was for them to choose.

Guesswork was out of the question. Solid research was requisite to success. Contestants interviewed public officials, studied topography and locations with which they had had passing acquaintance for years and poured through books and other available sources of information on problems of town development. But the final plans were charted by the students.

Behind the start of town planning contests is a story of interest to every civic-minded citizen. Actually, the association constitutes a clearing house for planning information, contributing its services as a group of planning experts, to all agencies aiming to inject order into the development of their communities. But the primary purpose of the association is to build a new generation of "plan-conscious" leaders.

Too much emphasis in schools is laid, the association believes, upon deeds of diplomats and war leaders, whereas too little consideration is given to the deeds of less spectacular heroes "who have devoted their talents to the orderly upbuilding of great cities."

U. S. Supreme Court Agrees to Review Wire-Tapping Issue

WASHINGTON, March 28 (AP)—Three Boston men won a Supreme Court review today of their effort to obtain a ruling on whether evidence obtained by tapping intrastate wires was admissible in Federal criminal trials.

The tribunal consented to review a decision by the First Circuit Court of Appeals at Boston affirming their conviction in the Massachusetts Federal District Court on a charge of conspiracy to violate Federal revenue laws.

The trio—George E. Valli, Angelo Bacchi and Samuel Goldstein—said the Supreme Court decided last December 20 that the Federal Communications Act prohibited use of wire tapping evidence in a criminal trial in a Federal District Court. They explained, however, that the case decided involved only messages that crossed a state line.

"Use of evidence so obtained by Government agents in the commission of a criminal offense," they argued, "is against morality and public policy and ought to be held inadmissible" in any trial.

They said that in their case Government agents had tapped wires and listened to 98 messages in intrastate commerce (confined to one state) and to three in interstate communication.

Among other things, they were charged with engaging in the business of distillers with intent to defraud the United States of taxes.


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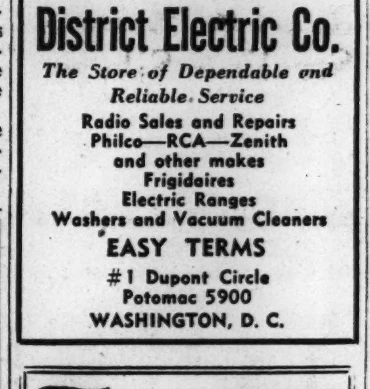
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Inactive Issues on the New York Stock Exchange Are Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est) 1,250,000
Previous day 1,383,370
1938 volume to date 55,700,730
1937 volume to date 135,516,236

Stock Market Is Generally Higher; Bonds Irregular

NEW YORK, March 28 (AP)—The stock market, with a few exceptions, got back on its feet today and retrieved a small part of its recent losses.

Leaders were active and higher at the opening, but most slipped on selling of impaired margin accounts. When these offerings were absorbed, the recovery trend was resumed, although the pace slowed. Transfers were at the rate of about 1,250,000 shares. Gains running to a point or more were widely distributed near the final hour.

On the constructive side was the official estimate steel mill operations this week would be up 2 points at 35.7 per cent of capacity, a top mark since the middle of November.

Approval of the registration provision of the Public Utility Holding Company Act by the Supreme Court was received calmly by the power and light issues. Most important concerns had already registered on the belief such a decision would be handed down.

Steel Stocks Rise

Overnight word the Treasury would discontinue purchases of silver from Mexico depressed stocks of such companies as American Smelting, Howe Sound, U. S. Smelting, and American Metal which derive sizable portions of their income from mines in the southern republic.

Steels, coppers, rubbers, aircrafts, oils, selected rails and specialties were prominent on the upward reversal.

Among these were U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, Anaconda, Kennecott, U. S. Rubber, Goodyear, Douglas Aircraft, Boeing, Standard Oil of N. J., Texas Corp., Santa Fe, Chesapeake & Ohio, Westinghouse, Johns-Manville, Montgomery Ward, Sears Roebuck, Western Union, and du Pont.

American Telephone developed another losing streak as fears were revived of an adverse Federal Communications Commission report on this corporation.

A number of favorable earnings reports helped bolster sentiment. These included U. S. Smelting and Anaconda.

Bonds Irregular

Gains and losses of 1 to 3 points in a group of foreign dollar obligations contrasted with minor fluctuations in the domestic division of the bond market today where the trend was a trifle to the offside.

On the losing end of the foreign group were Cuban 5½s, French 7s of 1949 stamped, Italian 7s, Buenos Aires 4¼s and 4¾s, and Oriental Development 5½s. Gainers included Czechoslovakian 8s, Austrian 7s of 1957 and Colombia 6s.

International Telephone 4½s and International Hydro-Electric 6s each dropped more than a point and fractional losers in the corporate list included Missouri-Kansas-Texas 5s of 1962, Pennsylvania General 4½s of 1965 and Columbia Gas & Electric 5s. A fairly good demand for American & Foreign Power 5s brought a gain of more than a point. Nickel Plate 4½s were among others gaining fractionally.

U. S. Governments ranged from 7-32 of a point lower to 3-32 higher.

NEW YORK, March 28 (AP)—Prices on the curb market stiffened up towards the end today, with gains predominating all down the list. Some specialties, however, were hard hit.

Fractional gainers included Aluminum Co., American Cyanamid "B," Arkansas Natural Gas "A," Cities Service, Columbia Oil & Gasoline, Consolidated Coppermines, Creole, Petroleum, Gulf Oil, Lake Shore Mines, Niagara Hudson, Pioneer Gold, and St. Regis Paper. Carrier Corp. was up around a point.

On the losing side, Draper Corp., was down around 8 points, Safety Car Heating & Lighting around 5, Great Atlantic & Pacific non-voting around 4, and Quaker Oats around 3 points.

Buying at Winnipeg Lifts Wheat Values

CHICAGO, March 28 (AP)—Buying of wheat futures at Winnipeg attributed to foreigners did much to make Chicago wheat prices today average higher.

Upturns of wheat values here, however, came only after the market had touched the lowest levels in three years. Export purchases of North American wheat today as distinguished from futures were estimated as totaling only 300,000 bushels.

At the close, Chicago wheat futures were unchanged to ⅛ cent higher, compared with Saturday's finish, May 86⅛-¼, July 82⅜-½, corn ½ cent off to ⅞ up, May 61⅝-¾, July 62⅜-¾, and oats unchanged to ⅛ down.

Price of Silver Weak in London

LONDON, March 28 (AP)—Fear that the United States Government might expand its decision to buy no more Mexican silver next month to include other markets, led to weakness in the metal here today.

The price was ¾d lower at 19¼d per ounce (American equivalent, 43.79 cents).

Dealers believe the silver market's course will depend on the U. S. Government's future policy. Should the United States continue to absorb other than Mexican silver, not much further decline is expected here.

Prices in the stock exchange today slid lower, reflecting the week-end decline in Wall Street.

Norfolk & Western Net Off

PHILADELPHIA (AP)—The net income for February of the Norfolk & Western Railway Company was $532,802, a decrease of $1,852,785 compared with February, 1937. Earned on common stock in February was 32 cents per share compared with $1.64 per share in February, 1937.

1938 High	1938 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
45	36¼	Abbott Lab (1.80a)	1	39	39	39	— ½
53	34½	Acme Steel (2)	2	38½	36⅝	38½	+ ½
10⅝	7	Adams Exp	25	7¾	8⅜	7	+ ⅛
30¾	18⅝	Adams-Millis (2)	3	19⅝	18⅝	18⅝	Mar26
23	19	Addressog (1.40)	5	19	19	19	Mar28
2	1⅛	Advance Rumely	11	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	— ⅛
86¼	44½	Air Reduction (1a)	30	68	64¾	68	+ ¾
1¼	⅝	Air-Way El Appl	7	⅞	⅝	⅝	
12⅜	9	Alaska Juneau (.40a)	9	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	+ ⅛
1⅜	1	Allegheny Corp	43	1½	1	1	
17⅝	8¾	Allegheny pf xw	3	8¾	8¾	8¾	Mar23
17⅞	8¾	Allegheny pf $30 ww	3	7⅞	7	7⅞	+ ⅛
17¼	10	Allegheny pf $40 ww	3	10	10	10	Mar17
17½	9½	Alleghany pr pf	1	9½	9½	9½	
21¾	13½	Allegheny Steel	5	13½	13	13½	— ⅝
9⅞	8½	Allen Industries	1	8½	8½	8½	— ⅛
176½	136½	Al Chem & Dye (6)	10	136½	134½	136	+ ½
9⅝	7¼	Allied Kid (1)	3	7¼	7¼	7¼	Mar26
14⅝	8⅞	Allied Mills	5	9½	8⅝	9½	— ⅛
9⅝	4½	Allied Stores	83	6½	6⅜	6	+ ⅛
52½	42	Allied St pf (5)	1	46	46	46	—9
51⅝	38	Allis-Ch Mfg (⅝e)	46	40⅝	39⅝	39½	+ ⅛
15½	11½	Alpha P Cem (1)	5	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	+ ⅛
3⅜	1¼	Amal Leather	21	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	+ ⅛
34	10½	Amal Leather pf	2	10½	10½	10½	
72½	37	Amerada Corp (3)	3	60	59½	59½	+ ⅝
66	49	Am Ag Ch Del (1¼e)	3	50½	50½	50½	+1½
15⅞	10⅝	Am Bank Note (⅛e)	11	11	10½	10⅝	+ ⅛
42½	28¼	Am Brake Shoe (⅛e)	3	28½	28¼	28¼	
91½	70⅝	Am Can (4)	8	79⅜	76¼	79⅜	+3⅜
167	161¼	Am Can pf (7)	3	161¼	161¼	161¼	—1¼
27½	15	Am Car & Fdy	10	16	15½	15⅝	+ ⅝
80	39¼	Am Car & F pf	3	39¼	39¼	39¼	+1
17⅝	10½	Am Ch & Cable (1⅛e)	53	11	10½	10⅝	+ ⅛
100½	89½	Am Ch & Chi pf (5)	1	89½	89½	89½	Feb 18
108½	95	Am Chicle (4a)	3	100	100	100	+1
8⅜	5½	Am Colortype	8	5½	5½	5½	+ ⅛
12¾	9¼	Am Comi Alco	4	9¾	9¾	9¾	+ ⅛
16⅝	9⅞	Am Crystal Sug (¾e)	3	9⅝	9½	9⅝	— ¼
4⅝	2½	Am Encaus Tiling	5	2⅞	2⅝	2⅞	+ ⅛
6½	5	Am European	1	5	5	5	Mar26
4⅜	3½	Am & For Pow	32	3⅝	3½	3½	
19¾	10	Am & F P 6% pf	1	12	12	12	+3
25½	13½	Am & F P $7 pf	1	14½	14	14½	+ ½
11½	5⅝	Am & F P 2 pf	7	6¼	5⅝	6¼	+ ½
12	9½	Am-Hawaii SS (1)	1	9¾	9¾	9¾	+ ⅛
4⅝	3¼	Am Hide & Leather	16	3¼	2¼	2¼	
20	13½	Am Hide & L pf	1	14	14	14	
37¾	30¾	Am Home Pr (3.60)	5	33	30¾	30¾	Mar26
3¼	2½	Am Ice	5	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
18	14½	Am Ice pf (½e)	4	18	13⅝	13⅝	—1⅛
7⅞	5	Am International	4	5	5	5	
23½	13⅝	Am Locomotive	9	15	14¼	14¼	+ ⅝
74½	55	Am Locomot pf	2	55	55	55	Mar26
14½	11¼	Am M & Fdy (.20e)	8	11⅛	10⅝	11⅛	— ⅛
5¼	2⅜	Am M & Met	13	3	2⅝	3	+ ¼
38¾	26¼	Am Metal (3g)	14	27¾	26½	27¼	—1
105½	103	Am Met 6% pf (6)	2	105	103½	103½	—2
7½	3⅜	Am Pow & Lt	42	3⅝	3⅜	3⅜	+ ⅛
40½	22	Am P & L $6pf(1½k)	5	22½	22	22	— ⅝
33	17⅞	Am P&L$6pf(.933⅓k)	11	18½	17⅝	18½	+ ⅝
14¼	9⅝	Am Rad & St S (.60)	98	10	9⅝	10	+ ⅜
32⅞	14⅝	Am Roll Mill	40	15¼	14⅝	15¼	+ ⅝
78	62⅞	Am Roll Mill pf (4½)	3	61¼	61	61	—1⅛
20⅞	17	Am Safety Razor (3)	8	17⅜	16¼	17	— ⅛
11¼	7¼	Am Seating	6	7¾	7½	7½	Mar26
56⅝	33⅝	Am Smelt & R (1¼e)	94	32½	31⅛	31¾	—1⅝
131	116	Am Smelt & R pf (7)	11	116½	116	116	Mar25
52	49	Am Snuff Co (3a)	3	49	49	49	Mar26
34¾	18¾	Am Sti Fdrs (¼e)	31	19¾	18¼	19	+ ¼
11¾	7½	Am Stores	2	7½	7½	7½	
31	24	Am Sugar Ref (2)	1	23¾	23¾	23¾	— ¼
117½	108½	Am Sugar pf (7)	2	108¼	108	108	—4⅝
18½	14½	Am Sumat Tob (1)	5	14¾	14¾	14¾	+ ¼
149¾	117¼	Am Tel & Tel (9)	81	117½	114¾	116	—1½
71	59¾	Am Tobacco (5)	3	59½	58½	58½	—1½
72¾	61¼	Am Tob B (5)	9	61	60⅝	60½	— ¾
139⅝	137¼	Am Tob pf (6)	1	137¼	137¼	137¼	— ¼
7⅞	4	Am Type Fdrs	22	4¼	3⅞	4½	+ ⅛
13½	6⅛	Am Wat Wks	25	7	6⅝	6⅞	+ ⅝
86	78	Am W W 1 pf (6)	1	79¼	79	79	Mar 8
5⅝	3⅝	Am Woolen	4	3⅝	3½	3⅝	
35¾	26⅜	Am Wool pf	4	28	27½	28	+1¼
8½	4½	Am Zinc L & S	54	5	4⅝	5	+ ⅛
40	25	Am Zinc pr pf (2½g)	2	25	25	25	Mar26
36¾	25	Anaconda (¼e)	210	26⅜	25½	26⅛	+ ⅛
50	31	Anacon W & C	1	30	30	30	—1
18	12¾	AnchorHockGl (.15e)	1	12¼	12¼	12¼	— ⅛
19	11½	Andes Copper	2	11¼	11	11	— ½
3½	2½	A P W Paper	2	2¾	2½	2½	Mar25
30¼	24¾	Arch-Dan-M (¼e)	3	25	24¾	24¾	Mar26
100½	87½	Armour Del pf (7)	1	90	90	90	+2½
6⅞	3⅞	Arm Ill	45	4	3⅞	4	+ ⅛
73	33	Arm Ill pr pf	9	30	28¼	28¼	—3¾
94½	50	Arm Ill pf	1	50	50	50	Mar19
30	24½	ArmstrongCork (¼e)	16	28½	24½	25½	+1
7½	5½	Arnold Const (⅜e)	2	5½	5½	5½	+ ⅛
5¼	2⅜	Artloom Corp	2	2⅞	2⅜	2⅜	
8⅜	4½	Assd Dry Goods	21	4¾	4⅜	4⅝	+ ⅜
69	66	Assd D Gd 1 pf (6)	1	69	69	69	Mar 9
68¼	68¼	Assd D Gd 3pf(1¾k)	1	68¼	68⅛	68¼	Mar 5
35	28	Associates Inv (2)	1	28	28	28	Mar25
42	24½	Atch T & S F (2g)	21	25½	24½	25⅜	+1¼
72	48	Atch T & S F pf (5)	3	48	48	48	
27⅜	15¼	Atl Coast Line(1½g)	9	15⅝	15	15½	+ ⅛
7¾	4¼	Atl G & W Indies	4	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	+ ⅛
14½	6½	Atl G & W In pf	1	7¼	7¼	7¼	+ ¾
24	19½	Atl Refining (1)	21	19½	19½	19¼	+ ⅛
107	104½	Atl Refining pf (4)	1	104¾	104½	104⅝	Mar26
9⅞	6	Atlas Corp (.80)	18	6⅝	6	6½	+ ⅛
43	39	Atlas Corp pf (3)	3	39	39	39	
48	39¾	Atlas Pow (½e)	4	38	37½	37½	—1¼
7⅜	4⅞	Atlas Tack	1	5½	5⅜	5½	— ⅛
6½	3¼	Auburn Auto	8	3¼	3	3	— ¼
3½	2	Aust Nichols	6	2	2	2	
4⅜	2⅜	Aviation Corp	26	2¾	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
B							
10⅜	5¾	Bald Loco ct	48	6¼	5¾	6	+ ⅛
10⅞	4⅞	Balt & Ohio	300	5	4⅝	4⅞	
13⅜	6	Balt & Ohio pf	9	6½	6¼	6½	+ ⅜
34	29¾	Bangor & Ar (2½)	1	30	30	30	Mar25
19	12¾	Barber Co	21	13½	13	13⅜	+ ⅜
10½	5	Barker Bros	3	5½	5⅜	5⅜	+ ⅛
16⅝	11¼	Barnsdall Oil (1)	32	11⅞	11¼	11¾	+ ⅛
12⅜	10	Bayuk Cigar (.18¾e)	7	10	9½	9½	— ⅛
17⅜	13⅝	Beatrice Cream (1a)	5	13	13⅜	13	— ⅛
96½	92½	Beat Crm pf wd (5)	1	93	93	93	Mar25
103¾	97	Beech-Nut Pack (4a)	2	100	99¾	99¾	Mar25
8⅜	6¼	Belding-Hem (⅝e)	10	6½	6	6	— ⅛
83	77¾	Belg N R pf (3.27g)	1	77¾	77¾	77¾	Mar19
14⅜	9½	Bendix Aviat	20	10	9⅜	9⅝	+ ⅛
19	15¾	Benef Ind La (.45e)	16	16	15⅝	16	+ ⅜
40½	27¾	Best & Co (3½e)	5	29	27¾	27¾	Mar26
65¾	46	Beth Steel	154	48⅞	46½	47½	+ ¾
16½	14⅛	Beth Steel 5% pf (1)	3	14½	14½	14½	Mar26
98½	85½	Beth Steel 7% pf (7)	8	88	84½	84½	—1
28	20	Bigelow-Sanf	1	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	—1½
17⅞	11	Black & Decker	6	10⅜	10	10⅜	— ⅜
15⅝	11½	Blaw-Knox	20	13⅜	11½	12	+ ⅛
33½	23	Boeing Airplane	60	24⅜	23⅜	24⅜	+1⅛
30	20	Bohn Al & Brass	10	20	18⅝	18⅝	—1¾
13⅞	9¾	Bond Strs (.20c)	1	10	10	10	+ ⅛
19⅝	16½	Borden Co (1.60)	7	16⅝	16⅛	16½	— ⅛
28½	18½	Borg-Warner	48	19¾	18½	19½	+ ½
4¾	2	Boston & Maine	1	2⅜	2	2	
22¼	14¾	Bower Rol Bear (½e)	1	14¾	14½	14¾	
10⅞	6	Bridgeport Brass	58	6½	6⅛	6	— ⅛
26¼	15	Briggs Mfg	32	16½	15⅜	15⅝	+ ⅛
30½	22	Briggs & Strat (¾e)	1	22¼	22	22	
34	28	Bristol-Myers (2.40)	8	28½	28¼	28¼	Mar26
2¾	1½	Bklyn & Qu Trans	2	1¼	1¼	1¼	
9¾	3⅜	Bklyn & Q Trans pf	3	4¼	4¼	4¼	+ ⅛
13⅜	6¼	Bklyn-Man Tr	40	6⅝	6	6⅜	— ⅛
37	20	Bklyn-Un Tr pf (6)	3	18⅝	18⅜	18⅞	—1⅛
21½	12	Bklyn Un Gas	10	13⅜	11⅞	11⅝	— ⅛
41	34¼	Brown Shoe (3)	2	34¼	34¼	34¼	Mar25
10	5½	Br'swick-Balke	13	7¼	6⅝	6⅞	+ ⅛
9¾	6½	Bucyrus-Erie	20	7⅛	6½	6⅝	
6⅜	3½	Budd Mfg	45	3⅝	3⅜	3⅜	
5⅜	3	Budd Wheel	7	3½	3	3⅛	+ ⅛
20	14¼	Bullard Co (⅛e)	1	14⅜	14½	14½	— ⅛
32¼	15½	Bulova Watch (4)	3	19	17	18	+1¼
9½	6⅞	Burling Mills (1)	3	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	
20½	16	Burr Add Mac(.30e)	3	16¼	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅛
2½	1⅜	Bush Terminal	4	1⅜	1⅜	1½	— ⅛
11	4½	Bush Term 7% deb	3	4½	4½	4½	Mar26
8⅝	5⅝	Butler Bros (.80)	13	6¼	5⅞	6	
22	17	Butler Bros pf (1½)	8	17½	17	17¼	Mar26
4⅜	2½	Butte Cop & Z	9	2⅝	2½	2⅝	+ ⅛
11⅜	6⅜	Byers (A M) Co	6	7	6½	6¾	+ ⅛
19¾	14	Byron Jackson (½e)	4	14½	14½	14⅝	+ ¼
C							
24½	16⅝	Calif Packing (1¼e)	2	17	17	17	
49¼	42	Calif Pack pf (2½)	1	42	42	42	Mar23
31½	21½	Callahan Z-Lead	26	1⅝	1⅛	1⅛	
10¼	6	Calumet & Hecla	41	8½	8⅛	8¼	+ ⅛
15¾	10	Campbell Wyant (1)	9	10⅝	10½	10⅝	+ ⅛
19⅜	13¼	Can Dry G Ale	20	14⅝	13⅜	13⅜	+ ⅝
8⅛	5¼	Canad Pacific	16	5⅛	5¼	5⅜	— ⅛
36	30	Cannon Mills (½e)	1	30	30	30	Mar26
7¼	4½	Capital Ad A	1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
18	14	Carpenter Stl (.10e)	2	13¾	13¾	13¾	— ¼
4½	2½	Carriers&Gen (.80e)	3	2⅝	2½	2⅝	+ ⅛
97½	66⅛	Case (J I) Co	10	68⅛	66	68⅛	+1¾
58½	33	Caterpil Tract(½e)	16	33⅜	32¾	33¾	+ ¾
103	100⅛	Caterp Tractor pf(5)	1	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛	Mar26
18⅜	10⅛	Celanese Corp	11	11⅜	10⅝	11⅛	+ ⅛
94	92	Celanese pr pf (7)	1	94	94	94	Jan 13
32½	13½	Celotex Corp	7	16	14½	16	+3⅜
38	23½	Cent Aguirre (1⅜)	1	23⅜	23⅜	23⅜	+ ⅛
4½	3	Cent Foundry	20	3¼	3	3⅛	+ ⅛
11	7	Cent RR NJ	2	7	7	7	Mar26
6¼	4¼	Cent Violeta Sugar	3	4⅝	4¼	4¼	— ⅛
8½	3⅝	Century Rib M(.10e)	2	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	Mar26
46⅛	33¼	Cerro de Pas (1e)	18	33½	32⅜	33⅜	— ⅛
8⅝	6⅜	Certain-teed Prod	11	8¼	7½	8¼	+ ⅜
30½	25⅞	Champ Pap & F(¾e)	3	30	30	30	—⅛
13¾	7	Checker Cab	2	7	7	7	— ⅛
38½	23⅛	Ches & Ohio (1½e)	68	25⅝	24	25⅝	+1⅛
89	80	Ches & Oh pf (4)	2	80	80	80	Mar23
48½	36	Ches Corp (3)	11	31¼	30	31½	+2¼
1¼	⅛	Chi & E Ill	6	⅛	⅛	⅛	
3¾	1½	Chi & E Ill pf	1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	+ ⅛
1⅜	⅝	Chi & N West	8	⅞	⅞	⅞	
4⅝	2½	Chi & N West pf	2	2½	2½	2½	
1¼	½	Chi Great West	3	½	½	½	— ⅛
8⅜	2⅜	Chi Great W pf	1	3½	3⅜	3½	+ ⅛
14	10	Chi Mail Or (¼e)	1	10	10	10	
1	⅝	Chi Mil St P & P	7	⅝	⅝	⅝	— ⅛
1⅞	⅞	Chi Mil St P & P pf	4	⅞	⅞	⅞	+ ⅛
15⅞	7	Chi Pneu Tool	9	7¾	7½	7¾	+ ⅜
33½	20	Chi Pneu T cv pf(3)	1	22	22	22	—3
1¼	⅝	Chi Rk Is & Pac	3	⅞	⅝	⅝	
2½	1½	C R I & Pac 6% pf	4	1⅜	1	1⅛	
3⅞	1¼	C R I & Pac 7% pf	4	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
12⅜	6	Chi Yell Cab (¼e)	1	8	8	8	Mar26
18⅝	12⅜	Chicka Cot O (½e)	1	13½	13½	13½	— ⅜
6⅞	3⅜	Childs Co	7	3⅞	3⅝	3⅝	— ¼
62½	40¾	Chrysler Corp	188	63⅝	60	61⅝	+ ⅜
13½	10⅝	City Ice & Fuel(.40g)	3	11	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅛
3⅝	3	City Stores	6	3⅝	3½	3½	— ⅛

1938 High	1938 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
28	24⅞	Clark Equip	4	13⅜	12¾	13¼	+ ⅞
26½	15¼	Clev Graph Br (½e)	7	16	15¾	16	+ ¾
41	23½	Climax Moly(.30e)	1	34½	34½	34½	+ ½
15½	11½	Clust Peabody (.60e)	3	13	11⅝	12	+ ⅛
135	109¾	Coca-Cola (1½e)	4	110	109⅝	109⅝	
89	86	Coca-Cola A (3)	1	88	88	88	— ⅜
11⅞	8	Colgate-Palm-P	20	8¾	8	8½	+ ¼
95½	87½	Colgate-Pm-P pf (6)	2	92	92	92	Mar10
21⅞	16½	Collins & Aik (⅝e)	6	17¾	16	16	— ½
20	10⅛	Col Fuel & Iron	10	11⅝	11	11	+ ⅛
23¼	14	ColumBr'eastA (.40e)	4	15	14	14	Mar26
21¼	14½	ColumBr'eastB (.40e)	2	14½	14½	14½	Mar26
9⅝	5⅝	Colum G & E (.45g)	72	6½	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
79	65	Col G & E pf A (6)	1	68	68	68	
18½	9⅛	Colum Pict vtc (1)	9	9¾	9⅝	9⅝	+ ⅛
34	20	Colum Pict pf (3¾)	1	34	34	34	Mar 7
76	62	Colum Carbon (4)	2	61¼	60	60	—2
38¾	26	Coml Credit (4)	28	27⅝	26¼	26¾	+ ¾
95	86	Coml Cred pf (4¼)	1	84	84	84	—4½
44¾	33½	Coml Invest Tr (4)	6	34½	33½	34½	+1
99	92	Com In T cv pf (4½)	1	95½	95½	95½	—1½
10	6¼	Coml Solvents (.80)	31	6⅞	6¼	6⅜	+ ⅛
3	1½	Comwith & South	147	1⅝	1½	1½	
43½	39½	Cpm & Sou pf (1½k)	2	39	39	39	— ½
27⅝	23¾	Comwith Edis (1¾)	2	23	23½	23	+ ⅛
7⅛	6	Conde Nast	1	6	6	6	Mar26
34½	16⅝	Congoleum-N'n (½e)	6	18⅝	18⅛	18½	+ ⅛
8	6¼	Congress Cigar	1	6½	6¼	6¼	Mar26
19½	11⅞	Consol Aircraft	45	12⅜	11½	12⅜	+ ⅛
8	5	Consol Cigar (⅝e)	10	5½	5¼	5¼	+ ¼
25⅞	18	Cons Edison (½e)	56	18⅝	18	18⅜	+ ⅜
96½	90	Cons Edison pf (5)	1	92	92	92	
1⅞	1	Consol Film Ind	1	1½	1⅛	1⅛	+ ⅛
6¾	4½	Consol Film pf (¼k)	6	4¾	4½	4¾	+ ¼
5¾	3¼	Cons Laundries	6	3½	3⅜	3½	+ ⅛
10½	7½	Consol Oil (.80)	83	7¾	7¼	7⅜	+ ⅛
101½	98¾	Consol Oil $5 pf (5)	1	98¾	98¾	98¾	Mar25
7½	3½	Consol R R Cuba pf	12	3⅝	3¼	3¼	
1	¾	Consol Textile	14	¾	¼	¼	
5⅜	2¼	Consol'n Coal	1	2½	2¼	2¼	
32	12	Consol'n Coal pf	1	12	12	12	Mar23
86½	83¾	Consum Pow pf(4½)	2	84½	84½	84½	Mar 9
16⅜	1 1⅝	ContainerCorp(1.20)	14	12	11⅜	12	
16½	8⅜	Cont Bak A	31	9¾	8¾	9⅜	+ ½
2⅜	1⅜	Cont Bak B	38	1½	1⅜	1⅜	
85	73	Cont Bak pf (8)	1	76½	76½	76½	Mar22
45¾	37¾	Cont Can (⅜e)	21	38	37	38	+ ¼
110¼	107	Cont Can pf (4½)	2	108½	108⅛	108½	Mar25
9⅝	6¾	Cont Diam Fib	2	6¾	6¾	6¾	
22	23½	Cont Ins (1.60a)	17	23½	22¾	23	— ½
1¾	1	Cont Motors	25	1½	1	1	— ⅛
34¾	21⅝	Cont Oil Del (¼e)	27	23½	22½	22⅝	+ ⅛
16½	10	Cont Steel	1	10	10	10	
65½	56½	Corn Products (3)	27	56⅝	55¼	55½	— ⅜
166¼	163¾	Corn Products pf(7)	1	163¾	163¾	163¾	Mar23
49¾	40	Coty Inc	21	3⅞	3¾	3¾	
38¾	26	Coml Credit (4)	28	27⅜	26¼	26¾	+ ¾
95	86	Co

Commerce and Finance •

Demand for Steel Rises as Inventories Become Exhausted

• Business and Industry

Government Asks Court to Confirm Bankruptcy Act

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Government has told the Supreme Court that a decision invalidating the revised municipal bankruptcy act "would have a catastrophic effect upon the constitutional development of the nation."

Under the legislation, passed as a substitute for an act rejected by the Supreme Court, municipalities and improvement and school districts are permitted to reduce their indebtedness in federal bankruptcy courts.

Solicitor General Robert H. Jackson filed the brief for the Government in connection with litigation to be argued in a few days. The Government has appealed from a decision by a three-judge Federal District Court in California holding the legislation unconstitutional as applied to irrigation districts.

Earlier in the day, the attorneys general of Washington State and Arkansas filed briefs as "friends of the court," urging that the legislation be upheld.

Mr. Jackson said that when the legislation was enacted "two to three thousand municipalities, improvement districts, and other taxing agencies were in default on their obligations and many of them were hopelessly insolvent."

He said an agreement reducing the amount of the indebtedness to a figure which the taxing agency could pay was obviously the only solution.

"Yet in a large proportion of the cases," Mr. Jackson continued, "minority creditors, either because of cupidity or because of obstinacy, have blocked the consummation of a plan regarded as satisfactory both by the debtor and the majority of its creditors.

"Legislative authority is necessary to coerce the obdurate minority into acceptance of a satisfactory plan. This legislation is beyond the powers of the states. It is, therefore, plain that the urgently needed relief can be obtained only through federal legislation."

Farm Mutual Fire Insurance in Force Over $11,000,000,000

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—The 1941 farmers' mutual fire insurance companies now operating in the United States have in force enough fire insurance to cover to three-fourths of its value, considerably more than half of all the farm property in the United States which is subject to insurance against fire, according to V. N. Valgren, leading agricultural economist of the Farm Credit Administration.

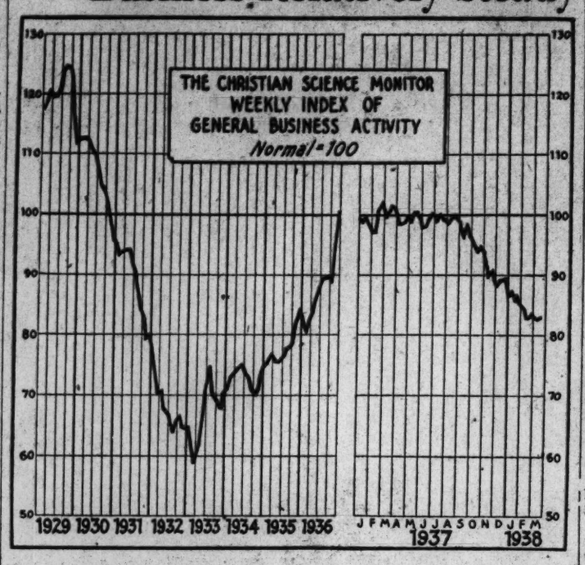
This insurance totals more than $11,000,000,000 and is held by approximately 3,260,000 members.

Mr. Valgren pointed to these mutual companies as signally successful farmer co-operatives which have been functioning for an extended period. The first of these was organized more than 100 years ago and half of those now active began business more than 50 years ago.

Farmers have obtained protection through these companies at a marked saving in cost, the economist said. The average cost for losses and expenses of operation for the entire group of companies during 1935, the latest year for which complete figures are available, was 22.9 cents per $100 of insurance. This was the lowest average cost for any year summarized. From 1914 to 1929 the cost ranged from about 24 cents to 28 cents. During the next three years it exceeded 30 cents, reaching a high point of 32 cents in 1932.

These insurance companies are most numerous in the middle Atlantic and North Central States. There is a real need for more such organizations in many parts of the country, Mr. Valgren declared, particularly in the South.

Monitor Weekly Index Shows Business Relatively Steady



For the fifth successive week, The Christian Science Monitor weekly index of general business activity has held relatively steady, just slightly above the 83.0 level. On March 19 the index registered 83.2 (prel.), compared with 83.1 on March 12 and 101.4 on March 20, 1937.

There were no appreciable changes in volume of business reported for any of the major lines of activity during the past week. Among the three components of the index, only electric power production showed even a moderate increase in the adjusted index.

The small gain in the reported volume of electricity output was contrary to seasonal expectations, but only moderately above expectations for long-term expansion, and at its present figure the power index is dragging along at a level lower than any since mid-1935.

The volume of bank debits for selected centers outside New York adjusted for seasonal and intra-monthly fluctuations showed a very slight gain over the level for the previous week. For miscellaneous freight carloadings, the third component of the index, the increase in the week's volume was in line with seasonal expectations and the adjusted index remained unchanged.

It is interesting to note that during this period of relative stability for the combined index the bank debits series has shown a moderate but steady gain for four successive weeks.

The following table gives the combined weekly index and its components adjusted for seasonal variation and long term trend:

	*March 19, 1938	March 12, 1938	March 20, 1937
Combined index	83.2	83.1	101.4
Bk debits outside NYC	80.5	80.4	96.2
Elec power production	89.1	88.8	101.4
Misc carloadings	74.4	74.4	105.8

*—Preliminary.

Crude Oil Exports From U. S. in 1937 Highest on Record

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—Crude oil exports from the United States in 1937 established a new high record of 67,179,000 barrels, the metals and minerals division of the Department of Commerce has reported. These exports were 33.5 per cent above 1936 and 154.5 per cent greater than in 1929.

During 1937 domestic crude oil output, amounting to 1,277,633,000 barrels, was 16.2 per cent greater than in 1936 and 26.8 per cent above 1929.

Canada, Japan and France continued to be leading export markets for crude oil in 1937, taking 28,000,000, 16,047,000 and 7,463,000 barrels, respectively. Compared with 1936, Japan's imports of American crude increased 54.6 per cent. Japan was the leading foreign buyer of American gas oil and distillate fuel oil, increasing its imports by 26 per cent to 6,308,000 barrels.

Russian Purchases From U. S. in 1937 Total $75,000,000, Highest Since 1930

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—During the year 1937 Soviet Russia's purchases from the United States amounted to $75,000,000, the highest total since 1930, according to Amtorg Trading Corporation. In 1936 Russia's purchases from the United States amounted to $35,000,000.

Under the Soviet-American trade agreement, says Amtorg, the Soviet Union declared its intention to buy in the United States during the agreement year 1937-1938 goods to the value of $40,000,000. The Soviet Union has not only lived up to the provisions of the agreement, but actually made purchases during the calendar year of 1937 of almost double the amount called for by the agreement.

Of the total Soviet orders placed in the United States in 1937 over 45 per cent, or approximately $34,000,000, were handled by direct trading between American firms and Soviet import organizations.

Trading in Cash

"It should be noted," says Amtorg, "that Soviet purchases in the United States in 1937, and in recent years, have been made on a cash basis. The Soviet Union has become economically and financially independent, and whenever such course is deemed advisable, is in a position to carry on its foreign commerce and to provide the necessary foreign exchange for its imports without resorting to credits.

In 1937 Soviet orders were placed with 1033 American firms and in most of the principal States of this country.

Among the many important commodities purchased by the Soviet Union during 1937 were included: Machine tools, steel sheet strip tinplate etc., presses and forging equipment, rolling mill equipment, aviation equipment, non-ferrous metals, radio and television equipment, alfalfa seeds, electrical apparatus tools and equipment, oil well and refinery equipment, internal combustion engines, steamers, chemicals and chemical equipment.

Kurzweg, Walker Elected To Texas & Pacific Board

CLEVELAND (AP)—Directors of Texas & Pacific Railroad have elected V. J. Kurzweg of Plaquemine, La., and Joseph K. Walker of Shreveport, La., to the board.

They succeed George A. Tomlinson and John Sherwin, Jr., both of Cleveland, who resigned. The railroad announced the election "was in line with the recent proposal of Robert R. Young, chairman of Alleghany Corp., that these vacancies be filled with men who had no present connection with Alleghany Corp."

Alleghany has a large interest in Missouri Pacific, which in turn has a majority of Texas & Pacific common stock.

Ickes Would Curtail Overproduction of Oil

WASHINGTON (AP)—Secretary Ickes told his press conference that "something ought to be done" about overproduction of oil.

Gas and oil stocks, he said, were getting too high for the best interests of the market, but his department had no power to act.

"Something ought to be done about these excessive supplies," he said, "but we are a little hesitant to offer our services again after past failures to get the companies to support oil conservation legislation."

"I have always contended," he added, "that we can preserve crude more effectively underground. Besides, it is safer and cheaper. The companies themselves should realize they could serve themselves best by not taking excessive supplies from the ground."

Steel Operations Rise 3 Points To 35 P. C. Capacity

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CLEVELAND—General demand for steel is making a steady advance, though at a slow rate, consumers in a wide variety of channels increasing their commitments as inventory becomes exhausted, says the magazine Steel.

Operations increased at seven steelmaking centers during the past week and only one decline, thus pushing up the national operating rate 3 points to 35 per cent of mill capacity. This is the highest rate since the week of Nov. 20.

"At Chicago," continues the report, "the advance was 1.5 points to 31.5 per cent, Wheeling 3 points to 41, Buffalo 2 points to 30, Birmingham 5 points to 66, New England 3 points to 18, Cincinnati 20 points to 45 and Youngstown 2 points to 29. Detroit dropped 5 points to 27 per cent. There was no change in activity at Pittsburgh 30 per cent Eastern Pennsylvania 29, Cleveland 30.8, and St. Louis 37.

"Failure of two important industries, automotive and railroad, to take any considerable part of their ordinary tonnages is a severe handicap to the upward movement usual at this season," says the report.

"Manufacturers of stoves, refrigerators, air conditioning equipment, and agricultural implements are carrying forward programs of sufficient importance to require larger steel supplies. Miscellaneous products for farm use are moving well, as agricultural prospects are excellent.

"World steel needs are reflected in the sustained rate, of exports, Japan and the United Kingdom leading in tonnage. February exports were slightly lower than in January, due to the shorter month, but for January and February were 61.5 per cent larger than a year ago. Pig iron shipments were 54,332 tons in February and steel ingot exports 29,497 tons. Movement of scrap totaled 256,790 tons with 613,327 tons for the first two months, an increase of 173 per cent over the same period a year ago.

"Some railroad needs are breaking though the resistance caused by diminished income and orders for cars, locomotive and rails are being placed in a small way."

Automobile production is steady, last week showing a total of 56,800 units, compared with 57,555 the preceding week.

Due to an adjustment in nominal quotations the composite price of steelmaking scrap last week declined 4 cents, to $13.21, balancing the rise of the preceding week. The iron and steel composite declined 3 cents, to $38.75. No change was made in the finished steel composite at $61.70.

National Income Drops in February

By the Associated Press

Washington

The Commerce Department estimated today the national income was $4,850,000,000 in February, the lowest total for any month since February, 1936.

The total included $3,415,000,000 of wages, which was the lowest since July, 1936; $436,000,000 of dividends and interest, and $999,000,000 of rents, royalties and withdrawals from unincorporated businesses.

On the basis of 1929 as 100, February income was rated at 80.5, compared with January's 81.4.

The Week in Wall Street

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

New York

In last week's stock market plunge the last vestiges of the 1935-1937 bull market in industrials was wiped out and the last vestiges in the bull market in railroads since 1932 were expunged. The market broke decisively through the floor level of the range of the last four months, the so-called quadruple bottom. Chart-readers seem to think that now the next "resistance point" on the Dow-Jones industrial averages should be round 100, and whimsical guessers who expect their figures to be taken not too seriously say that the rebound from 100 will go to 110, thence to 90, and that will be the bottom. Anyway, that figure was about the bottom of the 1933-1935 trading range to which industrial prices have now relapsed.

The market seems to have declined more from internal than external reasons. Despite the low level of brokers' loans there were many margin calls and much necessitous and distress selling. The leeway between the Federal Reserve Board's initial margin requirement of 40 per cent and the Stock Exchange's minimum maintenance margin requirement of 23 per cent (against market value, i. e., 30 per cent against debit balance) leaves a wide range for the decline before margin calls are touched off. Last week prices apparently got to the lower level of this range.

Nor did the short-selling rule which went into effect on Feb. 8 seem to protect the market. The SEC decided last fall that the decline was accelerated by shorts hitting the bids so it required shorts to sell an eighth higher than last sale. But the price charts look just the same. Short offerings hang an eighth over the market, ride it up and down, don't get off, but still weigh on prices and scare floor brokers in the crowd with long stock to sell. And then there isn't any cushion of in-and-out short covering. This is the first real test of the short-selling rule in a sharply falling market. The experience seems to show the arguments on both sides wash out. The market didn't seem any more or less orderly than it used to be.

Await Selling Climax

Traders seem to expect a selling climax soon, similar to that of Oct. 19 or Dec. 28 and 29. Volume has been increasing for a fortnight. Saturday's volume, continuing the declining, was the largest for any Saturday in months and the tape was behind a good part of the day, though Saturday is usually dull. Brokers' market letters are currently more concerned with guessing the date of this selling climax and technical rally than they are with interpreting the run of political and business news.

In fact, the outside news was such a mixture of good and bad that it could hardly be called a justification of the week's decline except on the theory that stocks are overpriced unless a run of consistently good news comes along. In the business field steel operations were up to 35 per cent, highest since mid-November and at last out of the 30-32 per cent range.

On the other hand, rail carloadings declined unseasonally to a new low after seasonal adjustments. The first 16 roads to report for February show net operating income down some 80 per cent from last year, and the decrease would have been greater had the roads not been able, through their ample outlays of last year, to cut maintenance to the bone. Rail labor seems resigned to the necessity of a wage cut, and the wage issue has superseded in news value the conferences which are hopefully expected to come out with a solution for the rail problem.

Rail labor has indicated that it will force managements to go through the long procedure of arbitration, which can hardly be completed in less than five months. So that is not much help. Round the Street it is expected that the recommendations of the committee of three to the President, whisked down to Warm Springs last week, will include substantial resumption of RFC loans even to roads that don't deserve them.

Business News Mixed

Other business guesses were mixed. It is said that textile operations, though cut 33 per cent already from last year's peak, must be cut still further to be adjusted to demand. There is some good news from the building field, but statistics there are notoriously difficult to interpret until some months later. Automobile retail demand is said to be disappointing. Some pick-up in machine-tool orders is reported, but slight. People here keep trying to get some cheer out of inventory figures, but the vogue has suffered many disappointments.

The market took an equally subjective view of political developments, disregarding good but turning wry at bad news. That Mr. Roosevelt obviously took the poker by the hot end when he stirred the TVA fire seemed to cheer no one, and the outstandingly favorable news of the Senate Finance Committee's carving the very principle of the undivided profits tax out of the revenue bill and returning the capital gains tax to nearly its pre-depression form was followed by Friday's heavy selling.

Yet the Georgia speech blaming the selfish few for having meddled maliciously and successfully with recovery was given as one cause for the declines early in the week, and the signs of Administration power in supporting the reorganiztion bill were also taken bearishly. Some people here profess to feel that the change in the political wind is a bullish sign, but others think the reactionary wind will have to be strong enough to carry more than a few straws before the buy signal is given.

The Money Situation

Foreign bonds gyrated but without the definite downtrend of the previous week. Some Amsterdam selling here was reported during the week, the Amsterdam market having been soft while London was recovering from its break of the previous week. Gold shipments continued to trickle in and get lost in the statistical maze. Excess reserves of the member banks rose to the highest levels last spring, partly due to Treasury operations, partly to the fact that net demand deposits continue to sink on the slow decline of bank investments and commercial loans.

The Treasury's income tax returns this month, though below official expectations, were above those of the Street. The Treasury is reported still giving mild support to the Government, bond market, following last week's softness. The continued decline in the bond market is reported giving many country bankers examiner-trouble.

The New York State Legislature has at last revised the legal list. Instead of having earned their fixed charges 1½ times in five out of the six previous years, railroad bonds qualify for purchase if fixed charges have been covered only 100 per cent in five of the last six years, but one of these five years must have been the last year.

Eligibility of Rail Bonds

Thus no rail bond on which charges were not covered in 1937 is now legal for purchase. The law does not affect existing portfolios or compel the sale of any bond. The 1931 moratorium is ended. Of about $6,600,000,000 bonds of Class 1 roads outstanding only about $2,000,000,000 are said to qualify now.

Among newly ineligibles are junior and/or senior liens of Baltimore & Ohio, Lackawanna, Illinois Central, Great Northern, Central, Southern Pacific, and Southern. The "American Banker" says "The large systems that will qualify will be Atchison, Boston & Maine, Chesapeake & Ohio, Burlington, Norfolk & Western, Louisville & Nashville, Northern Pacific, Pennsylvania, Reading, T. & P., and Union Pacific." Stock of the latter, incidentally, has been among the weakest in the rail list, though Saturday's rail decline was led by Central.

No new capital flotations again except tax-exempts. Two small offerings expected this week. Next big offering slated is $60,000,000 more for Consolidated Edison on April 14.

The Street teems with talk about brokerage house regulations, new rules on publication of financial statements, possible permission to incorporate, the consolidation of houses and swapping of out-of-town wire connections to eliminate duplicate services, and further investigation to discover whether anyone knew of Richard Whitney's difficulties a while back and improperly suppressed it.

Consolidated Edison Plans $60,000,000 Debenture Issue

WASHINGTON (AP)—Consolidated Edison Company of New York, Inc., has filed with the Securities Commission a registration statement covering $60,000,000 of debentures.

The debentures would mature in 15 years and bear 3½ per cent interest.

Net proceds would be used to redeem $60,000,000 of Consolidated Gas Company of New York, 20-year 4½ per cent bonds, due June 1, 1951. Consolidated Gas Company was the predecessor company of Consolidated Edison.

Consolidated Edison said $63,000,000, exclusive of accrued interest, would be required for redemption of the outstanding bonds, and that the additional funds would be obtained from current cash.

No underwriters were named, but it was disclosed that Morgan Stanley & Co., Inc., is authorized to represent several underwriters of the issue.

The price at which the bonds are to be offered and other details will be furnished by amendment to the registration statement.

New Chinese Unit To Expand Exports

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTIC CITY—The Chinese Government has created a commission which is developing every possibility for exports in an effort to raise money and credits for purchases abroad during the present crisis, according to Julian Arnold, Commercial Attache of the United States Department of Commerce at Shanghai.

Mr. Arnold spoke at the twenty-first annual meeting of the American Brush Manufacturers Association and declared that before the start of hostilities the future of Chinese trade, industry and economic development was more promising than at any other time in the last 100 years.

Mr. Arnold pointed out that a nation which has survived for 4000 years and has a population of 450,000,000 is likely to carry on despite difficulties, and expressed the hope that "our larger and better capitalized American concerns with houses or representatives in China will stand by."

Gatineau Power Postpones Its Refinancing Issues

OTTAWA (AP)—Gatineau Power Company, as a result of unsettled market conditions, will not file at this time a registration statement with the United States Securities & Exchange Commission covering contemplated refinancing operations, it was learned.

This means refunding of the $68,743,500 of 5 per cent first mortgage bonds, due 1956, with a new issue bearing a lower coupon rate will be postponed for at least six months, it was pointed out. The issue is callable only on its semi-annual interest dates, June 1 and December 1. In order to meet the June 1 call date, a registration statement would have to be filed with the SEC late this week or early next week.

U. S. May Insure Loans For Ship Construction

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Senate passed and sent to the House legislation authorizing the maritime commission to insure up to $100,000,000 of private loans for ship construction and reconditioning.

The measure would provide a federal guaranty of mortgages limited to 75 per cent of the cost involved.

Interest rates would be limited to 5 per cent, with an insurance premium of ½ of 1 per cent per year on the face value of the mortgage.

U. S. Suspends Purchasing Of Mexican Silver

(Continued from Page 1)

there would be no final formulation of policy until all the briefs totalling about 3000 pages had been analyzed.

Diplomatically Phrased

Henry Morgenthau, Jr., Secretary of the Treasury, issued a diplomatically phrased announcement here last night, after word had come from Mexico City earlier in the day. It was as follows:

"In view of the decision of the Government of the United States to re-examine certain of its financial and commercial relationships with Mexico, the Treasury will defer continuation of the monthly silver purchase arrangements with Mexico until further notice."

Silver purchases were arranged under an agreement between the two Governments announced on Dec. 31, 1937. They provided for the purchase of accumulated Mexican silver reserves up to a total of 35,000,000 ounces. The Treasury has been paying the "New York" price of 44 or 45 cents an ounce for the Mexican silver as compared to the 64.64 cents an ounce it pays for domestically mined silver.

To Aid Currency

Silver purchases were arranged under an agreement between the two Governments, renewed on Dec. 31, based on the assumpetion that the Mexican Government, in return for this substantial support of its financial position, would attempt to put its monetary house in order and use the receipts from the silver purchase to maintain and strengthen a stable currency.

But according to the Washington view the period since announcement of the silver purchase agreement has been a period of increasing departure from the intention of the agreement. Treasury spokesmen argue that proceeds from the silver sales have been used for domestic purposes quite distinct from, and often in conflict with, the interests of a stable currency.

There has also been what is regarded in official quarters here as an even more serious indirect departure involved in the drastic increases in the tariff on most goods normally imported in quantity from the United States, and now the expropriation of oil lands in addition.

Luxury of Reform

What the difference between the two Governments comes down to, is that the United States has been supporting as far as it properly can the currency and financial position of Mexico, because it wants Mexico to enjoy a stable economic and financial position. It feels that Mexico has continued to jeopardize that position by pushing ahead too fast with social reform. It feels that there is no obligation for the United States to subsidize rather extreme degrees of Mexican reform. It looks upon such reform in Mexico as a luxury for Mexicans. There is no objection to Mexico enjoying this luxury whenever it can pay for it itself. But official Washington opinion sees no reason why the United States should help pay the bill for extremely expensive social reform which is straining the Mexican financial position to the danger point.

This does not mean that the United States is seeking to dissuade Mexico from social reform. Officials resent such implications, insisting that such matters are of purely internal Mexican concern and that the United States would never interfere in the internal affairs of Mexico, or any other friendly nation.

Carefully Studied

The decision to act on this line of reasoning, and to pull the silver purchase prop out from under the Mexican currency, was not taken without long and careful consideration of every angle. Officially it was done by the Treasury Department, but it was diplomatic policy as determined by the State Department which was the major factor involved.

No single question in recent years has caused so much apparent concern at the State Department with the single exception of the bombing of the Panay. Throughout all of last night long policy conferences were held with Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, which took precedence over all other Department affairs. It is fully realized that withdrawal of the silver purchase prop might have serious consequences in Mexico. But the decision was reached that if Mexico pursues a course contrary to its best financial interest, the United States cannot properly sustain it in such a course.

MEXICO, D. F., March 28 (AP)—President Cardenas yesterday announced the United States had cancelled its purchases of Mexican silver, effective April 1, in a move interpreted here as reprisal for Mexico's expropriation of her foreign oil industry.

"We are prepared to prevent the effects of this decision from reacting injuriously upon our economy," Senor Cardenas said.

"We desire that, once the nation learns of this fact, that it be judged with the necessary senerity and justice, since it is an act executed by the will of that (United States) government.

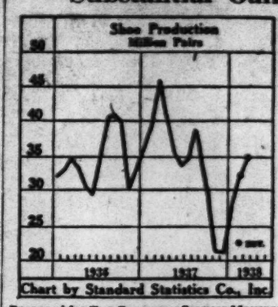
"We have taken the necessary steps so that the funds derived from the exploitation of petroleum be used preferentially for the development and utilization of the industry, and for the amortization of the debt contracted with the nationalization of petroleum. . . .

"It is necessary to take into account also that the Government of the United States has announced that the purchase of part of the (country's) silver production it has been making of Mexico will be cancelled after the first day of April."

A close observer of the financial and economic situation pointed out the Government would not feel immediately the loss of the United States market for silver inasmuch as the treasury would be able to absorb for some time surplus production in the coinage of silver pesos.

There has been great demand for "hard money" as a result of nationwide loss of confidence in bills since the expropriation order and the subsequent suspension of foreign exchange. Central Bank of Mexico reserves of silver pesos have been reduced from 86,000,000 to approximately 60,000,000 pesos in the past week.

Shoe Output Shows Substantial Gain



Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Although retail shoe sales are some 7 per cent to 10 per cent below the exceptionally high levels of a year ago, they compare favorably with the more nearly normal volumes of early 1935 and 1936. Reductions in retail prices have just about canceled the advances effected early last summer, leaving prices about equal to those in the first quarter of 1937.

Production for the first quarter will run at least 20 per cent behind a year earlier but should equal the average of earlier years.

Bondholders Urge W. U.-Postal Merger

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Two bondholders' protective committees engaged in the reorganization proceedings of the Postal Telegraph and Cable Corp., called for a merger of the two leading telegraph communications companies operating in the United States.

A consolidation with the Western Union Telegraph Company was urged by both committees in notices sent to security holders as the "most desirable solution" which will enable the communications industry to operate "on a sounder economic basis than at present."

Robert Lehman of Lehman Brothrs, heads one committee and the other by Cecil P. Stewart, the Lehman committee represents approximately $25,000,000 of obligations and the Stewart committee, approximately $6,000,000. The combined representation is about 60 per cent of the total amount of securities outstanding.

Postal Telegraph and Cable has been in reorganization proceedings since June 14, 1935.

Sales Tax Found Heavy Burden On Consuming Public

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The revenues collected by the 24 states which applied sales taxes in one form or other at the close of 1937 constitute a formidable burden on the consuming public, states the New York Trust Company in its monthly bulletin, The Index.

"For the fiscal year 1936," says the analysis, "the aggregate of sales taxes for all states was estimated at $351,706,000, by the National Industrial Conference Board, and at $336,465,000, by the Bureau of Business and Social Research of the University of Denver. Taking the latter figure, this total represented 32.2 per cent of all income of the states in which sales taxes were in operation, and may be compared with a total of $273,770,000 collected from the next most important tax source, state levies on gasoline.

How Tax Has Grown

"An even more revealing comparison is that the funds collected from state sales taxes, in 1936, greatly exceeded the total revenue of these states from all sources prior to the World War, amounting, indeed, to about 75 per cent of the aggregate revenue of all states in 1915."

As applied to gross receipts or gross sales of all tangible property at retail, the bulletin says that the rates varied from ½ of one per cent of the gross receipts from all retail sales to 3 per cent but the most common rate is a flat 2 per cent.

In addition to the general sales tax, many states also apply selective sales taxes. The most important is the gasoline tax, used in every state in the Union. In addition to gasoline taxes 46 of the 48 states had, in 1937, selective sales, excise or consumption taxes on liquors and liquor products; 17 taxed tobacco products, usually limited to cigarettes, and some states imposed levies on soft drinks and cosmetics, although the receipts from these sources are relatively unimportant.

Raises Cost of Living

"There is no question that the increasing use of sales taxes is still further complicating our already greatly confused tax system, and is imposing an added burden upon both manufacturers and upon the consuming public." The Index concludes.

"The increased expenditures of states and reduced revenues from other sources may make the imposition of sales taxes temporarily advisable, but the more important phase of the problem would then be clearly enough a reduction in state expenditures which would render either the sales taxes or any substitute for them no longer necessary.

"The danger in retention of state sales taxes lies in creating an illusion that they provide an income which the states can afford to spend, when in reality they are artificially increasing the cost of living, and thereby tend to retard the normal processes of economic improvement for the country as a whole."

Union Carbide 1937 Net $4.75 a Share

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Union Carbide and Carbon Corporation reports for 1937, after providing for taxes, depreciation, depletion and fixed charges, a net income of $42,782,127.80, equal to $4.75 a share on 9,000,743 shares of capital stock outstanding. This compares with a net income for 1936 of $36,852,208.36, equal to $4.09 a share. As in prior years, much of the increase in earnings was the result of a widening use of the Corporation's products in established industries.

Dividends declared during 1937 amounted to $3.20 a share and totaled $28,802,377.60. During 1936 dividends declared amounted to $2.60 a share and totaled $23,401,931.80.

The corporation spent $34,124,182 for construction during 1937, all of which was financed out of current assets. The Consolidated Balance Sheet shows current assets of $89,404,833.11 as of Dec. 31, 1937. This compares with current assets of $97,040,108.78 on Dec. 31, 1936.

Union Pacific Net Increases

NEW YORK (AP)—Union Pacific Railroad Co. reported February net operating income, before fixed charges and other income, of $645,139, compared with $641,077 in February 1937. Gross income in February declined to $9,443,208 from $11,545,955 a year ago.

A Record of Achievement

On Dec. 31, 1937—Insurance In Force—Over 83 Million Dollars—A gain for the year of over 3 Million 700 Thousand. Policyholders 261,974 a gain of 8,594. Total Income from all sources $3,939,197.87. Exceeded all Disbursements by $754,547.24. Paid to policyholders and beneficiaries during the year $1,637,736.16. Since organization paid to them $28,010,616.58. Total Assets amounted to $12,618,076.63 on Dec. 31, of which $11,465,535.00 represents the reserve to protect existing policy contracts. Other liabilities total $580,612.58. Net Surplus $571,929.05. Same Rate of Dividends declared for 1938 as prevailed in 1937.

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BOSTON MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal and Corporate Bond Quotations—Closing Curb Prices

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Steel Chairman About to Retire Voices Confidence

PITTSBURGH (AP)—On the eve of relinquishing the helm of the vast U. S. Steel Corporation which he has held for the past 10 years, Myron C. Taylor expressed "full confidence" in the future of his organization and of his nation.

"The possibilities (of the future) exist not in shadow but in actual substance," the 63-year old board chairman of the $2,000,000,000 steel concern told a small gathering of high executives and news men.

Tours Steel Empire

Mr. Taylor was winding up a whirlwind three-day survey of the industrial empire which he piloted through the depression and helped rehabilitate with a five-year $253,000,000 improvement and expansion program beginning in 1933.

"It's the men that count," Mr. Taylor said, his usually clipped tone verging on a break at times with emotion, "the practical men. And when you have viewed with your own eyes what they have accomplished, you can't lose confidence. They would never have embarked upon these hugh expansion plans unless they could carry through.

"The foresight and energy displayed in our own great projects are an inspiring example of what may be done for our great present ills."

March 31, Mr. Taylor retires as chairman, turning over his job to what he calls his "young triumvirate":

E. R. Stettinius, Jr., 38, who moves up from chairman of the finance committee to board chairman; E. M. Voorhees, 45, recent treasurer of the Johns Manville Corporation, who takes Mr. Stettinius' position, and Benjamin Franklin Fairless, 47, who becomes president of the U. S. Steel Corporation of Delaware, the chief operating unit of the organization.

Will Stay On Board

Mr. Taylor will retain membership on the board and finance committee and an office at "71 Broadway" company headquarters. He succeeded J. P. Morgan as chairman of U. S. Steel. A financier lawyer identified earlier with the textile industry, he executed a three-point program:

1. Financial, eliminating the bonded indebtedness.

2. Rehabilitation and rebuilding, in which many outmoded plants were scrapped and others modernized. Of the $253,000,000 appropriated in 1933 $80,000,000 remains to be spent—all this year.

3. Reorganization of corporation structure and personnel, including the hiring of Mr. Fairless, executive vice-president of Republic Steel, the retirement of many elderly executives, and the combing of operations and sales divisions into a central unit.

Investment Trusts

Management

	Bid	Asked
Admin Fd 2nd Inc	9.50	10.11
AffiliatedFInc	3.42	3.76
AmerexHold	16.50	18.25
Am Business Shrs	2.74	3.03
Am Gen Equip Inc	.53	.60
Am Ins Stocks	4.00	4.50
Boston Fund, Inc.	12.56	13.43
British Type Inv	.24	.39
Broad St Inv	19.63	20.99
Bullock Fund	10.50	11.625
Can Inv Fund	3.25	3.60
Century Shrs Tr	18.52	19.92
Chain St Inv Corp	.375	8.75
Chain St Investor	13.96	14.85
Dividend Shrs	.99	1.08
Eaton & Howard Fd A-4	15.50	16.64
Eaton & Howard Fd F	9.92	10.65
Equity Corp $3 pf	24.25	27.25
Fidelity Fund Inc	15.41	16.59
Fund Investors Inc	12.99	14.05
Gen Capital	25.22	27.12
Gen Investors Tr	3.75	4.08
Incorp Investors Tr	14.73	15.83
Loomis Sayles 2d Fd	34.75	34.75
Maryland Fund	4.60	5.04
Mass Invest Tr	16.63	17.64
Mutual Invest	8.74	9.55
Nation Wide Voting	.96	1.09
New England Fund	9.98	10.73
Old Colony Tr Assoc	12.00	14.00
Plymouth Fund Inc	.30	.36
Putnam, Geo., Fund	13.35	14.28
Quarterly Income Shrs	8.84	9.68
Railway & Light Sec	8.00	9.50
Railway & Light Sec pf	82.00	..
Repub Invest Fund	.21	..
Shawmut Bk Inv Tr	3.00	4.50
Spencer Trask Fund	12.73	13.40
Stand Util Inc	.35	.38
State Street Invest	69.50	73.00
Trusteed Am Bk "B"	.55	.61
Trusteed Industry Shrs	.72	.81
US El Lt & P Voting	.66	.74
Wellington Fund	11.10	12.26
World Investment Tr	3.92	4.26
Fixed and Unit Type		
Assoc Stand Oil	4.625	5.50
Corp Tr A A mod, acc mod	2.05	..
Cumulative Tr Sh	3.60	..
Depos Bk Sh N Y "A"	1.35	..
Depos Ins Shrs "A"	2.38	..
Depos Ins Shrs "B"	2.18	..
Diversified Tr C	2.85	..
Diversified Tr D	4.40	5.00
Foundation Tr Shrs A	3.20	3.45
Fund Tr Shrs A	3.78	4.38
Nation Wide Sec	2.38	2.46
North Am Bond Tr Ctfs	46.00	..
Nor Am Tr Shrs 1953	1.68	..
Nor Am Tr Shrs 1955	2.05	..
Nor Am Tr Shrs 1956	2.01	..
Nor Am Tr Shrs 1958	1.81	..
Repres Tr Shrs	7.21	7.71
Super of Am Tr AA, BB	1.67	..
Super of Am Tr C, D	4.41	..
US Elec Lt & Pow "A"	10.375	10.875
US Elec Lt & Pow "B"	1.31	1.41
Investment Banking		
Bancamer Blair	3.125	4.125
First Boston Corp	10.25	11.75
Schoellkopf-Hutton & Pom	1.00	1.75

Keystone Custodian Funds

	Liq. value	Sales price		Liq. value	Sales price
Bonds			K-2	6.92	7.56
B-1	23.94	25.01	Common Stocks		
B-2	18.73	20.42	S-1	20.11	21.96
B-3	11.49	12.59	S-2	10.68	11.68
B-4	5.57	6.15	S-3	8.28	9.09
Preferred Stocks			S-4	3.24	3.60
K-1	11.53	12.58			

Chicago Board

(Reported by Thomson & McKinnon, Boston)

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg.
Wheat					
May	.85⅝	.86⅜	.84⅝	.86⅜	+.00⅞
July	.81⅜	.82⅜	.80⅝	.82⅝	+.00⅞
Sept	.82⅞	.83⅜	.81⅝	.83⅜	
Corn					
May	.61	.61¾	.60⅞	.61⅜	+.00⅜
July	.62¾	.62¾	.61⅞	.62⅜	+.00⅜
Sept	.63¼	.63⅝	.62⅞	.62⅞	—.00⅜
Oats					
May	.29¾	.30	.29⅝	.30	
July	.28⅜	.28⅝	.28⅛	.28¼	—.00⅛
Rye					
May	.64⅜	.65⅛	.63⅝	.64¼	—.00⅜
July	.62⅛	.63⅛	.62⅞	.62⅞	—.00⅜

Wool Top Futures

(Reported by H. Hentz & Co., Boston)

	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
May			80.0b	79.7b
July	78.5	78.4	78.5b	78.2b
October	78.5	78.3	78.5b	78.3t
December	78.5	78.4	78.5b	78.2b

Spot price, 82.5, up 0.5. b. Bid. t. Trade.

Hide Futures

(Reported by Thomson & McKinnon, Boston)

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
June	8.60	8.73	8.44	8.72	+.26
Sept.	8.75	9.05	8.72	9.00	+.26

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2 p. m.

United States Government Bonds
(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)
Treasury

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
25 3⅜s '43-40 June	106	106	106
2 3¼s '41	107.16	107.16	107.16
1 3⅜s '47-43	108.18	108.18	108.18
4 3¼s '46-43	108.2	108.1	108.2
3 3¼s '46-44	107.27	107.26	107.27
2 3¾s '46-44 reg	107.30	107.30	107.30
1 4s '54-44	112.19	112.19	112.19
5 2¾s '47-45 reg	104.11	104.11	104.11
5 3s '48-46	105.24	105.22	105.24
3 3⅛s '49-46	106.20	106.17	106.17
29 2½s '52-49	100.2	100	100.1
1 2¾s '54-51	101.11	101.11	101.11
11 3s '55-51	104.14	104.10	104.10
49 2⅞s '60-55	102.12	102.8	102.12
Federal Farm Mortgage			
2 3¼s '64-44	104.19	104.19	104.19
Home Owners' Loan			
10 2¾s '49-39	101.25	101.24	101.25
7 3s '52-44	103.29	103.27	103.27

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
1 Alleghany 5s '44	56	56	56
1 Alleghany 5s '50	30	30	30
1 Allied Strs 4½s'51	84	84	84
24 Allis Chalm 4s'52	102	101	101
12 Am & For P5s 2030	41	40	41
19 AmIGChem 5½s '49	101½	100¼	100¼
23 Am T&T 5½s '43	113	112½	112½
3 Am T&T 3¼s '66	101½	101½	101½
19 Am T&T 3¼s '61	101⅝	101½	101½
1 Am WW&E 6s'75	93½	93½	93½
45 Anaconda Cop 4½s'50	104	103⅝	103⅝
5 Ang C Nitra deb '67	26	26	26
1 Ann Arbor 4s'95	32¼	32¼	32¼
5 Arm Del 4s'57	92	91¼	91½
30 Arm Del 4s'55	91⅝	91¼	91¼
17 AT&SF 4s'95	101⅝	101	101¼
2 AT&SF aj 4s'95 st	91	91	91
6 AT&SF cv 4½s'48	97½	97	97
5 AT&SF 4½s' C1A '62	104	104	104
1 Atl & Cha AL 5s'44	75	75	75
88 A C Line 1st 4s'52	74	73¾	73¾
6 Atl & Dan 1st 4s'48	16	16	16
1 Atl Gu & WI 5s'59	53½	53½	53½
11 B&O rfg 6s'95	19¾	19⅛	19¾
6 B&O 1st 5s'48	42	41½	41½
12 B&O rfg 5s'95	18	17⅜	17⅜
9 B&O 5s'96 F	17	16¾	17
2 B&O 5s 200 D	17¼	17¼	17¼
60 B&O cv 4½s'60	14¾	13½	13⅞
6 B&O 4s'48	42	41¾	42
4 B&O4sPLE&WV '41	35¼	34¼	34¼
4 B&O 5s S W '50	26½	26½	26½
1 Bang & Aroo 5s'43	109	109	109
2 Bel T Pa 5s'48 B	117⅛	117⅛	117⅛
1 Bell T Pa 5s'60 C	128	128	128
25 Beth Stl 4½s'60	101¾	101½	101½
2 Beth Stl 3¾s'66	93¾	93¾	93¾
2 Beth Stl 3½s'52	83½	83½	83½
13 Boston&Me 5s'67	28½	27½	27½
8 Bost&Me 4¾s JJ '61	26½	25½	25½
9 Boston&Me 5s'55	29¾	29¾	29¾
4 Bkly Edis 3¼s'66	104½	104½	104½
34 Bkly Man Tr 4½s'66	40	38	39
2 Bkly UnElist 5s'50	67½	67½	67½
15 Bkly Un Gas 6s'47	99¾	99¼	99¼
18 Bkly U Gas 5s'45	100⅜	100¼	100¼
1 Bkly U Gas 5s'50	64¼	64¼	64¼
1 Bkly U Gas 5s'57 B	85½	85½	85½
11 Buf R&P 4½s'57	18½	17	17
7 Bush Term 5s'55	29	29	29
1 Cal Pack 5s '40	103½	103½	103½
5 Can Nat Ry 4½s '51	112½	112½	112½
6 Can Nat Ry 4½s '56	113¼	111⅝	113⅜
3 Can Pac 5s '54	95½	95¾	95½
1 Can Pac 4½s '46	92½	92½	92½
1 Can Pac 4½s '60	90	90	90
14 Can Pac 4s 'perp	76⅝	75¾	75¾
12 Caro C & O 6s '52	100	100	100
2 Carriers & Gen 5s '50	83½	83⅝	83⅝
1 Celotex 4½s '47 ww	59½	59½	59½
1 Cen Foundry 6s '41	98½	98½	98½
1 Cen Foundry 5s '41	62½	62½	62½
1 Cen of Ga 5s '59 C	6	6	6
5 Cen of Ga cn 5s '45	9	9	9
5 Cen Ill E & G 5s '51	94¼	94¼	94¼
10 Cen N Y Pow 3¾s '62	103¼	103¼	103¼
7 Cen Pac 5s '60	41¼	40¾	41
1 Cen Pac 1st 4s '49	70	70	70
2 Cen R R N J 5s '98	22⅞	22	22⅞
5 Cen RR NJ 5s '87	20¼	20	20
4 Cen RR NJ 4s '87	20¼	20¼	20¼
9 Certain-td-5½s '48	55	54	54
309 Champion P&P 4¾s '50	99½	99½	99½
5 C & Ohio cn 5s '39	104¼	103⅞	104¼
1 C & O 3½s '96D	90⅞	90⅞	90⅞
9 C&O rfg 3½s '96E	91	91	91
14 Chi & Alton 3s '49	15	15	15
8 CB&Q rfg 5s '71 A	98⅝	98	98⅝
12 CB&Q 4½s '77	90½	90½	90½
2 CB&Q gen 4s '58	97¾	97¾	97¾
3 CB&Q 4s Ill '49	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛
15 CB&Q 3½s Ill '49	95½	95¼	95½
32 Chi & E Ill 5s '51	9⅞	9½	9⅞
13 Chic Gt West 4s '59	15⅜	15⅛	15⅜
2 Chi I & L 5s '66	4¼	4¼	4¼
74 CMSP &2Pac 5s '75	8¼	8⅛	8⅛
89 CMSP&P aj 5s 2000	2¾	2½	2¾
11 Chi & NW rfg 5s 2037	7⅞	7	7
11 Chi & NW 4¾s '87	15	14⅞	15
19 Chi & NW cv 4¾s '49	4½	3⅞	4½
3 Chi & NW 4½s 2037	7	7	7
5 Chi & NW 4½s 2037 C	7⅛	7	7
11 Chi & NW 4s '87	14½	14	14½
1 Chi & NW 3½s '87	14	14	14
11 C R I & P cv 4½s '60	3⅝	3¼	3¼
12 C R I & P 4s '88	15	14½	15
7 C R I & P rfg 4s '34	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛
2 C R I & P rfg 4s '34 ct	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
1 CT Hte & SE rfg 5s '60	52	52	52
2 Chi Un Sta 4s '63 D	103½	103½	103½
2 Chi Un Sta 3¾s '63	101¼	101⅛	101⅛
5 Chi & W Ind 4s '52	83½	83½	83½
3 Childs Co 5s '43	57	56½	56½
1 Cin Un Term 5s '57 C	108⅝	108⅝	108⅝
5 CCC & St L 4½s '77	46	45	46
1 CCC & St L Cairo 4s '39	97	97	97
3 CCC & St L gen 4s '93	59	59	59
2 Clev Un Term 5½s '72	81	81	81
1 Clev Un Term 5s '73	74½	74½	74½
5 Clev Un Term 4½s '77C	69	68	68
3 Col & So 4½s '80	32¾	32	32
2 Columbia G 5s '52 May	90⅛	90	90⅛
5 Columbia G 5s 1961	88	88	88
4 Col Ry P & L 4s '65	107½	107½	107½
1 Com'l Cred 3¼s '5 1	97¼	97	97¼
20 Com'l Cred 2¾s '42	101	100⅞	100⅞
1 Com'l Inv Tr 3½s '51	103½	103½	103½
3 Comwlth Ed 5s '54	112⅝	112⅝	112⅝
5 Comwlth Ed 4½s '57	111¾	111¾	111¾
3 Comwlth Ed 4s '81	107⅝	107½	107⅝
1 Con Edis 3½s '56	101⅝	101⅝	101⅝
9 Con Gas NY 4½s '51	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛
5 Con Oil 3½s '51	95⅛	95⅛	95⅛
5 Container Cor 6s '46	102⅝	102	102
5 Crane Co 3½s '51	101⅝	101½	101½
5 Crown Wil 6s '51	104	103½	103½
5 Cuba No Ry 5½s '42	31¼	31	31¼
4 Del & Hud rfg 4s '43	39⅞	38½	39½
1 Del P & L 4½s '69	106½	106½	106½
2 Den G&E 5s '51 st	107⅝	107⅝	107⅝
1 D & R G 4s '36	9½	9½	9½
1 D & R G West 5s '55	5	5	5
2 D & R G West 5s '78	6½	6½	6½
10 Det Ed 5s '52	109	108⅞	109
5 Duquesne Lt 3½s '65	107½	107¼	107½
18 Elect Auto Lits 4s '52	97	97	97
8 ElPasoNatGas4½s'51	103	103	103
3 Erie rfg 5s '67	10	10	10
1 Erie 1st 4s '96	34	34	34
5 Erie gen lien 4s '96	18	18	18
5 Fairbks Morse 4s '56	98	98	98
7 Fla E Cst 5s '74	5	4¾	5
4 Gen Am Inv 5s '52	100¼	100¼	100¼
2 Gen Cable 5½s '47	87½	87	87
12 Gen Mot Accept 3s '46	103	102⅞	103
1 Gen Mot Accept 3¼'51	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜
5 Gen Stl Cast 5½s'49	42	40½	42
11 Goodrich 4¼s'56	88⅛	88	88
15 Goodrich 6s'45	81½	81	81
5 Goodyr T&R 5s'57	103½	103⅛	103⅛
42 Gt Nor Ry 5½s'52	95⅛	95	95
8 Gt Nor 4½s'77 E	77	76¼	76¼
5 Gt Nor 1st 4¼s'61	100½	100	100
25 Gt Nor 4s'46 G	84⅞	84	84⅞
11 Gt Nor 4s'46 H	78⅛	78	78⅛
6 Gt Nor 3¾s'67	68	67½	68
1 G Bay & W deb B	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
1 Gulf St Stl 4½s'61	84	84	84
3 Gulf St Util 4½s'46	102½	102½	102½
4 Hous OilTex 5½s'40	100	99⅞	99⅞
10 Hudson Coal 5s'62 A	20	19¾	19¾
13 Hud & Man rfg 5s'57	40⅝	40½	40½
10 Hud&Man inc 5s'57	17½	16⅞	17⅜
9 Ill Cen 4¾s'66	36⅞	36⅛	36⅝
4 IC&CSL&NO 5s'63 A	31	30¾	31
1 IC&CSL&NO 4½s'63	31	31	31
3 Ill Steel 4½s'40	106⅜	106⅜	106⅜
1 Inland Stl 3¾s'61	105	105	105
27 Interb R Tr 5s'32	47½	46	47½
4 Interb R Tr 7s'32 ct	45⅛	45⅛	45⅛
36 Interb R Tr 6s'32	11	10⅝	10⅝
34 Interb RTr rfg 5s'66	48½	47	47½
15 Int Gt Nor 1st 6s'52	13½	13½	13½
14 Int Hydro El 6s'4	54½	53¾	53¾
15 Int Paper 6s'55	66	65	65
13 Int Paper 5s'47	82	81	81
14 Int T&T 4½s '52	43¼	43	43
42 Int T&T 5s '55	48	46⅝	47⅝
1 Jones&LaughStl4½s'61	92	92	92
4 KCFtS & Mem 4s'36	25	25	25
2 KCFtS&M 4s '36 ct	22	22	22
2 K C South 5s '50	49⅞	48½	48½
3 K C Term 4s '60	104	104	104
3 Kings Co Elev 4s '49	74½	73½	73½
3 Lac Gas 6s '42A	45¼	45	45
1 Lac Gas 5½s '53	52½	52½	52½
15 Lautaro Nit inc '75	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛
3 Leh C&N 4½s '54A	55	55	55
1 Lehigh Val 5s 2003	18½	18½	18½
2 Leh Val 4½s 2003	17	17	17
26 Leh Val 4s 2003	15	14¼	14¾
2 Liggett & M 5s '51	121⅝	121⅝	121⅝
2 Liquid Carb 4s '47	103	103	103
16 Loews 3½s '46	96	96	96
4 Long Isl gen 4s '38	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝
1 Long Isl rfg 4s '49	90	90	90
1 Lorillard Co 7s '44	126½	126½	126½
4 Louisia & Ark 5s '69	66½	66	66
21 Louis & N un 4s '40	100	99½	99½
1 Lou Gas & El 3½s '66	103	103	103
1 Maine Cen 4½s '60	46	45	45
30 Manhat Ry 4s '90	22	21	22
4 McCrory Strs 5s '51	100	100	100
8 McKes & Rob 5½s '50	97	96½	96½
1 Met Ed 4½s '68	108	108	108
1 MilElRy & L 5s '61B	99	99	99
1 M & S L cn 5s '35 ct	4¾	4¾	4¾
1 MSP&SSMarin 5s '38	5⅞	5½	5½
9 MSP&SSM cn 4s '38	9⅞	9	9
3 M-K-Tex 5s '62A	33	32½	32½
6 B-K-Tex aj 5s '67	12½	12½	12½
3 M-K Tex 1st 4s '90	53½	53	53
7 Mo Pac 5½s '49	3¼	3⅛	3⅛
4 Mo Pac 5s '65 A	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛
17 Mo Pac 5s '77 F	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛
11 Mo Pac 5s '81 I	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛
14 Mo Pac gen 4s '75	4⅝	4	4⅝
23 Mob & O 4½s '77	9⅛	9	9⅛
8 MonWPa Pub Svc '65	90½	90	90
3 Mont Pow 3¾s '66	90⅛	90	90
1 Mor&Essex3½s2000	58	58	58
3 Nat Dairy 3¾s '51ww	96½	96½	96½
3 Nat Dist Pr 4½s '45	103½	103½	103½
51 NtRyMex4½s '57asd	1⅞	1⅝	1⅞
2 NtRRMex4½s'26asd	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
4 Nat RyMex 4s '11asd	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
2 NtRRMex 4s '51asd	1¼	1¼	1¼
2 Natl Steel 4s '65	105⅛	105	105
7 N EngT&T 4½s 61B	121⅝	121⅝	121⅝
2 N O Pu Sv 5s '52A	88⅛	88⅛	88⅛
1 N O Pub Sv 5s '55 B	88⅛	88½	88½
7 NO Tex&M 5½s '54	27½	26	26
1 NO Tex&M 5s '54B	28	28	28
29 NYC rfg 5s 2013	48⅛	48	48
15 NYC 4½s 2013A	44	43	43½
3 NYC cn '98	60	60	60
3 NYC 3¾s '46	65½	65⅛	65⅛
11 NYC 3¼s '52	56⅛	56	56⅛
10 NYC&HR 4½s2013	44	42	43⅜
2 NYC&HR 4s '42	79	79	79
1 NYC&HR 3½s 97	85⅛	85⅛	85⅛
5 NYC La Sr 3½s '98	62	62	62
6 NY Chi & StL 6s '38	35	24¼	34¼
3 NYCh&StL 5½s '74A	34	33	34
21 NY Ch&StL 4½s '78	29½	28	29½
10 NY Conn 4½s '53	100⅛	100	100⅛
16 NY Dock Co 5s '38	50	48½	50
2 NY Dock 5s '38 ct	42¼	42	42
2 NY Dock Co 4s '51	45¼	41½	41½
9 NY Edis 3¼s '65	104	103⅞	104
3 NYNH&H cv 6s '48	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛
2 NYNH&H clt 6s '40	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛
1 NYNH&H 4½s '67	17	17	17
6 NYNH&H 4s '57	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜
1 NY O & W rfg 4s '92	6½	6½	6½
1 NY Ry 6s '58 st	93	93	93
1 NY Steam 5s '51	104½	104⅛	104½
6 NY S&W gen 5s '40	5½	5⅜	5½
3 NY Tel 4½s '39	105⅞	105⅞	105⅞
3 NY Tel 3¾s '67	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛
2 NY W&Bost 4½s '46	4⅛	4	4
2 Norf Sou 5s '61 ct	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛
25 Norf Sou 5s '61 A	10⅞	10⅛	10⅛
1 Nor Am C 5s '61	100	100	100
2 Nor Am Ed 5½s '63	102⅝	102¼	102¼
2 Nor Am Ed 5s '69C	96⅜	96⅜	96⅜
4 Nor Pac 6s 2047	61	60	60¼
1 Nor Pac 4½s 2047	48⅝	48⅜	48⅜
4 Nor Pac 4s '07	81	80⅞	81
3 Nor Pac 3s 2047	50⅛	50	50
4 Ohio Ed 4s '67	101½	101⅛	101⅛
3 Ohio Ed 4s '65	101½	101⅛	101⅛
4 Okla G&E 4s '46	98⅛	98½	98½
2 OreRR & Nav 4s '46	105	105	105
18 Or-Wash RR&N 4s '61	98	97½	97⅞
2 Otis Steel 4½s '62	66½	66	66
3 Pac Gas & El 3½s '66	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛
2 Pac G & E 3¾s '61	105½	104⅞	104⅞
1 Pac Gas & El 4s '64	108⅝	108⅝	108⅝
13 Pen P & Lt 4½s '81	95	94¾	95
5 Pen Co 3½s '41 B	103⅛	102	102
2 Pen Co 4s '63	88⅝	88⅛	88½
7 Pen RR gen 5s '68	101½	101	101½
3 Pen RR gen 4½s '65	95⅞	95¼	95⅞
17 Pen RR 4½s deb '70	72⅞	72	72⅞
9 Pen RR 4¼s '84 E	89⅛	89	89⅛
2 Pen RR 4s '48	107¼	107¼	107¼
5 Pen RR 4s '48 st	108⅛	108	108
5 Pen RR 3¾s '70	81⅛	81⅛	81⅛
7 Pen RR 3¼s '52	69⅛	69	69⅛
16 Phelps Dodge 3½s '52	102	101½	102
3 Phil Bal & Wash 4s '43	109	108	108
2 Phil Bal&Was4½s'81D	101	101	101
10 Phila Co 5s '67	80⅛	80	80
1 Phil Elec 3½s '67	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛
14 Phil Read C & I 6s '49	4	3½	4
12 Philippine Ry 4s '37	14	13	14
1 Pillsbury Fl M 6s '43	108¼	108¼	108¼
1 PCC & SL 5s '75 B	99	99	99
5 Portl Gen El 5s '50	101½	101½	101½
4 Portl Gen El 4½s '60	47	46	46
1 Porto Ri A Tob 6s '42	48½	48⅛	48½
15 Postal Tel & C 5s '53	10⅛	10	10⅛
2 Purity Bak 5s '48	86	86	86
74 Readg 4½s '97 A	74	73⅜	74
3 Rem Rand 4¾s '56	89⅛	89	89⅛
22 Republic Stl 5½s '54	101	100¼	100¼
1 Republic Stl 4½s '56	75	75	75
1 Richfield Oil 4s '52	90½	90½	90½
5 Richm Term 5s '52	104	104	104
4 Rio Gr West 1st 4s '39	35	35	35
2 Roch G & E 5s '62 E	108⅛	108⅛	108⅛
2 R I Ark & La 4½s '34	8½	8½	8½
11 Safeway Strs 4s '47	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝
1 Saguenay Pow 4¼s '66	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛
2 StLIM&S4sR&G '33	44	44	44
6 St L S F 4½s '78	8½	8½	8½
22 St L S F 4s '50 A	9	9	9
10 St L S F 4s '50A ct	8	8	8
5 SanAntPubSvc 6s '52	109⅞	-09⅞	109⅞
16 Seab A L cn 6s '45	6⅜	6¼	6⅜
5 Sea A L 6s '45	6⅜	6¼	6⅜
7 Sea A L 6s '45 ct	6⅜	6⅛	6⅜
7 Sea A L aj 5s '49	2⅞	2¾	2¾
6 Sea A L 4s '50 st	10	10	10
2 Sea AL rfg 4s '59	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
3 Sea-All Flo 6s35Act	3	3	3
10 Shell Un 3½s '51	98	97¾	97⅞
3 Silesian Am 7s '41	68	68	68
8 Skelly Oil 4s '51	95	95	95
30 So Bell T&T 3¾s '62	104	104	104
14 So Cal Gas 4½s '61	107⅜	107½	107½
36 Sou Pac 4½s '68	36	35	35
46 Sou Pac 4½s '81	36	35⅝	35
56 So Pac 4½s '69	35½	35	35¼
7 So Pac rfg 4s '55	64¼	64⅛	64¼
20 So Pac 3¾s '46	54¾	54	54
5 So Pac 4½s Ore '77	47⅛	47	47⅛
24 South2Ry 6½s '56	31	30⅛	30⅞
8 South Ry gen 6s '56	30	29	29
11 South Ry cn 5s '94	51½	51	51¼
23 South Ry gen 4s '56	27	26	26
13 S W Bell Tel 3½s '64	107½	107½	107½
1 S W Gas & El 4s '60	103	103	103
7 Stand Oil N J 3s '61	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛
6 Studebaker 6s cv '45	54⅛	53⅛	53⅛
5 T C I & RR 5s '51	122	122	122
22 Ten El Pow 6s '47A	85	84	84
4 T RR A St L 4s '53	103	103	103
5 Tex Corp 3½s '51	105	104⅛	104⅛
5 Third Ave aj 5s '60	5	5	5
4 Third Ave 4s '60	27	26½	26½
10 Tide Wat AsO3½s'52	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛
13 Un Pac 1st 4s '47	108⅝	108⅝	108⅝
31 Un Pac rfg 4s 2008	98⅞	98	98⅞
2 Un Cig-Wh Strs 5s'52	76	76	76
5 Unit Drug 5s '53	62⅛	62¼	62¼
16 U'S Rub 5s '47	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞
3 Utah P&L 5s '44	80⅛	80⅛	80⅛
26 Util P&L 5½s'47	45	45	45
16 Util P&L 5s '59	45	45	45
1 VerCPac4½s asd'34	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
12 Virginian Ry 3¾s'66	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜
2 Walworth 6s '55	74	73⅝	74
3 Warner Bros 6s '39	64	63⅝	64
5 Warren Bros 6s '41	29	29	29
9 Westch Lt 3½s '67	101½	101½	101½
6 West Md 5½s '77A	76	76	76
1 West Pac 5s '46 asd	16½	16⅛	16⅛
6 Western Un 5s '51	52	52	52
10 Western Un 5s '60	51¾	51	51
5 Western Un 4½s '50	53⅜	53⅜	53⅜
5 West Shore 4s 2361	50½	50⅛	50¼
12 WVaP&Pap 4½s '52	103⅜	103½	103½
8 Wheel Stl 4½s '66A	81⅛	80⅜	80⅜
1 Wilson & Co 4s '55	96½	96½	96½
1 Wis Cen 4s '8&D '36	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛
6 Youngst S&T 4s '61	97⅞	97⅛	97⅛

Foreign Bonds

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
1 AbitibiP&P5s'53	39¼	39¼	39¼
3 Antioquia 7s '45 B	6½	6½	6½
2 Antwerp 5s '58	98⅜	98⅜	98⅜
22 Argentine 4s '7 Feb	83	83	83
5 Argentine 4s '72 Ap	82⅝	82⅝	82⅝
2 Argentine 4½s '71	92⅛	92¼	92
23 Australia 5s '55	102⅛	102¼	102¼
16 Australia 5s '57	102⅛	102	102
20 Australia 4½s '56	99⅞	99¼	99¼
13 Austria 7s '57	33½	33	33½
5 Belgium 7s '55	112½	112½	112½
6 Belgium 6½s '49	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛
3 Belgium 6s '55	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛
2 Berl City El 6½s '51	28¼	28¼	28¼
2 Berl El Elev 6½s '56	28	28	28
7 Brazil 8s '41	13⅜	13½	13½
5 Brazil 6½s '27-57	12¼	11½	11½
4 Breda, Ernes 7s '54	60	60	60
13 Brisbane 5s '57	97⅞	97½	97⅞
2 Brisbane 5s '50	99	99	99
5 Buen A 4½s 4¾s '77	56	56	56
2 BuenA4½s4¾sAug'76	56⅛	56⅛	56⅛
5 BuenA4½s4½sAur'76	56⅛	56⅛	56⅛
8 BuenA4¼s4¾s'75	56	56	56
17 Bulgaria 7½s '68	32⅛	32⅛	32⅛
8 Bulgaria 7s '67	31⅛	31⅛	31⅛
6 Canada 5s '52	110⅜	110⅜	110⅜
27 Canada 4s '60	108⅛	107½	107⅞
7 Canada 3¼s '61	101¼	100⅞	100⅞
5 Canada 3s '67	95	95	95
10 Canada 2½s '45	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝
1 Chile Mt Bk 6½s '57	12½	12½	12½
1 Chile 6s '60	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛
10 Chile 6s '61 Jan	15	15	15
6 Chilean Mun 7s 60	12	11½	12
3 Cologne 6½s '50	20½	20½	20½
3 Col Agr Bank 6s '47	22⅞	22⅛	22⅞
4 Colomb 6s '61 Oct	11⅛	11	11⅛
1 Colom Mt Bk 6½s'47	23	23	23
5 Copenhag 5s '52	96	96	96
25 Copenhag 4½s '53	94	93½	94
1 Costa Rica 7s '51	20	20	20
15 Cuba 5½s '45	68⅜	68	68⅜
5 Czecho 8s '51	75	75	75
12 Czecho 8s '52	76	75	76
1 Denmark 6s '42	104	104	104
4 Denmark 5½s '55	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞
17 Denmark 4½s '62	99	98	98⅝
1 El Salvador 8s '48ct	23⅜	23⅜	23⅜
1 Estonia Rep 7s 67	95	95	95
7 Fiat 7s '46	94½	94½	94½
23 Finland 6s '45	105⅞	105⅛	105⅛
4 Frankfort 6s '53	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛
2 French 7½s '41	102½	102	102
1 French 7s '49	106	106	106
1 GerCAg Bk 6s'38Apr	32½	32⅛	32⅛
35 GerGov 5½s '65	26	25⅜	25⅜
3 Ger Govt 7s '49	31⅝	31⅜	31⅜
1 Ger Gen El 6½s '40	29	29	29
3 Gt Con El P Jap 7s '44	73⅛	73⅛	73⅛
4 Gt Con El P Jap 6½s'50	68	68	68
4 Italy 7s 1951	75⅛	75⅛	75⅛
10 Japan 6½s '54	77⅛	77⅛	77⅛
19 Japan 5½s '65	60⅛	60⅛	60⅛
3 Kreuger & T 5s '59 ct	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛
11 Medellin Mun 6½s '54	7	7	7
2 Met Water 5½s '50	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛
3 Mex 4s '04 asd '54	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
5 Mex 10 4s sm asd '45	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
5 Montevideo 7s '52	38⅜	38⅜	38⅜
3 Norway 6s '44	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛
2 Norway 4½s '56	102⅛	102⅛	102⅛
9 Norway 4½s '65	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛
9 Norway 4s '63	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛
3 Orient Dev 6s '53	59⅛	59	59
2 Orient Dev 5½s '58	55	52	52
1 Oslo City 4½s '55	100	100	100
6 Panama 5s '63 A st asd	38⅛	38⅛	38⅛
5 Peru 1st 6s '60	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛
1 Peru 2nd 6s 1961	8	8	8
2 Prussia 6s '52	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛
5 Prussia 6½s '51	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛
7 Queensld 7s '41	104⅛	103⅞	103⅞
1 Queensld 6s '47	106	106	106
1 Rio Gr do Sul 7s '66	7	7	7
10 Sydney 5½s '55	102⅛	102	102⅛
6 Taiwan El P 5½s '71	55⅛	54⅛	54⅛
1 Tokyo City 5½s'61	56⅛	56⅛	56⅛
2 Tokyo El Lt 6s '53	58	58	58
2 Ujigawa El P 7s '45	78	78	78

A. & P. Earnings Show Decline Of 47 P. C. in Year

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The Great Atlantic and Pacific Tea Company reports total sales for the fiscal year ended March 1 were $884,000,000, compared with 1936 sales of $907,000,000, a decrease of 2½ per cent, according to the preliminary estimate of operations, issued yesterday by the company.

The net profit for the fiscal year is estimated at $9,000,000 after taxes, which compared with $17,085,000 in 1936, a decline of 47.3 per cent. The company, according to the statement, continued to be "one of the nation's leading taxpayers." The net profit of $9,000,000, it was pointed out, was $2,000,000 less than the $11,000,000 paid by the company in taxes during the same period.

Chain stores continued to bring food to the consumer at savings of from 8 to 10 per cent in spite of generally rising prices, according to the report, citing the results of the survey on chains made by the Federal Trade Commission.

No statistics on the number of stores now in operation were given in the statement, although it is well known that many have been closed in Pennsylvania, Louisiana and other states because of antichain legislation.

The report made no reference to the experimentation going on with the larger types of stores. It said:

"While many marginal, or borderline stores, which the company had continued to keep open during the depression to maintain employment, were closed when the present recession set in, the company has opened 250 new and larger ones in more profitable areas."

The report said that with the general improvement of business from 1935 until the latter part of 1937 the company effected wage increases amounting to more than $4,500,000 annually, reduced average working hours and extended provisions for vacations and sick pay to all classes of employees.

According to the available financial records, the A. & P. sales totaled $1,053,692,882 in 1930, $1,065,806,885 in 1931 and $1,008,325,093 in 1932.

At the end of 1936 it was reported that 15,000 stores were in operation, a number believed to have been reduced to around the 14,000 mark by the elimination of smaller, marginal stores and the trend to larger self-service units and super-markets.

Insurance in Force By Boston Mutual Up $3,721,428 in 1937

The Boston Mutual Life Insurance Company reports substantial gains during the year 1937. On Dec. 31, the number of policyholders was 261,974, a gain of 8,594 for the year. The insurance in force increased $3,721,428, bringing the total amount in force to $83,078,530. The total admitted assets stood at $12,618,076, having increased during the year $645,852.

The principal items are bonds, notes and stocks $7,570,771, which sum includes obligations of the United States $2,581,340, bonds of states, cities, and towns $425,186, Canadian municipal bonds $131,387, public utility bonds $2,562,537 railroad bonds $1,298,595, miscellaneous bonds and notes $390,827, and common and preferred stocks, $180,895.

Real estate mortgages amounted to $1,499,725; cash in banks and office $473,615; interest and rents due and accrued, $126,404; loans on company's policies, $1,220,187; home office and other real estate, $1,756,316; premiums due and deferred, $294,312.51.

The income received during 1937 exceeded all disbursements by $754,547. Total income from premiums, interest and other sources was $3,939,197.

Total loans outstanding at the end of the year were $1,220,187, a decrease of $22,874. Of all the policies in the company, only 4.70 per cent have any loan against them.

Foreign Exchange Rates

12 Noon, March 28

Current quotations of foreign exchange compare with the last previous figures as follows:

	Today	Last Prev.	Parity
Europe			
Sterling:			
Demand	$4.95¾	$4.9511	$8.2397
Cables	4.95⅞	4.95½	8.2397
France—franc	.0301⅞	.0302½	†
Belgium—belga	.1685	.1684½	.1695
Switz'l'd—franc	.2288	.2289	†
Italy—lira	.0526¼	.0526¼	.0526
Germany—mark	.4008	.4010	.4033
Holland—guilder	.5528	.5531	†
Sweden—krona	.2555	.2556	.4537
Norway—krone	.2491	.2492	.4537
Denmark—krone	.2213	.2215	.4537
Spain—peseta	†	†	.3267
Greece—drachma	.0092½	.0092½	.0220
Austria—schilling	†	†	.2382
Cz'ch'v'ia—crown	.0349¼	.0349¼	†
Finland—finm'k	.0220½	.0220½	.0426
Hungary—pengo	.1990	.1990	.2961
Poland—zloty	.1892	.1892	.1899
Port'gal—escudo	.0451	.0451	.0748
Rumania—leu	.0075	.0075	.0101
Yugoslavia—dinar	.0235	.0235	.0298
South America			
Argentina—peso†	.2485	.2560	.7187
Brazil—milreis†	.0590	.0590	.2026
Chile—peso†	.0375	.0375	.2060
Peru—sol	.2450	.2437½	.4740
Uruguay—peso	.4500‡	.4625‡	1.7510
Far East			
Japan—yen	.2892	.2891	.8440
India—rupee	.3748	.3750	.6180
Java—florin	.5544	.5546	.6806
Hong Kong—dol	.3037½	.3066	*
Shanghai—dol	.2325x	.2527x	*
Sts Stlmnts—dol	.5780	.5785	.9613
Phil Islnds—peso	.4975	.4981	.5000
Canada			
Canada—dollar	.9950	.9947	1.0031

*Currency in China—cents per silver dollar for Hong Kong and Shanghai. †Not quoted. ‡Free market. §Parity changed; new value not yet determined. ¶Paper peso. x Nominal.

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
8 Uruguay 3¾s4s4½s'79	42½	42	42
2 Yokohama 6s '61	60	60	60

Bond sales today (in dollars), 4,177,000; previous day, 4,730,600; week ago, 5,334,980; year ago, 8,888,000; two years ago, 7,687,000; Jan. 1 to date, 432,199,480; year ago, 1,034,075,000; two years ago, 1,122,636,000.

Sugar Futures

(Reported by Thomson & McKinnon, Boston)

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
Wld May No 4	.99	.99	.98	.98½	—.01½
Wld July No 4	1.01	1.01	1.01	1.01	—.01½

New Haven Reports Deficit

BOSTON (AP)—The New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad reported a deficit of $1,364,497 after charges for the month of February, as compared to a $342,339 deficit for the same period last year.

New York Curb

Closing Prices

Sales	Stock and Div.	High	Low	Close
800	Aero Sup Mfg	3	2⅝	3
100	Agfa Ansco	23⅛	23	23
200	Ainsworth	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
200	Air Devices	⅞	⅞	⅞
700	Air Investors	1	1	1
100	Air Inv cv pf	12½	12½	12½
500	Air Inv war	⅛	⅛	⅛
650	Alum Co Am	64	62	64
50	Alum Ltd	75	75	75
100	Alum Ltd pf (6)	96	96	96
300	Am Airlines	9	8⅞	9
10	Am Book (1e)	46	46	46
400	Am Centrifugal	2¼	2⅛	2⅛
1100	AmCitP&LB	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
2400	Am Cyan B (.60)	18½	17½	17⅞
100	Am & Fgn P war	⅛	⅛	⅛
140	Am Gas&El	20⅛	19⅞	19⅞
200	Am Light & T (.60e)	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛
300	Am Meter (.30e)	17⅛	16⅞	17⅛
50	Am Pot&Chem(3½g)	31	31	31
900	Am Republics (.40g)	5⅝	5⅜	5⅝
7500	Am Sup Power	⅞	½	½
100	Am Sup P pf	9½	9½	9½
300	Anch Post F	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
800	Ang Wupp (.10e)	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
300	Apex Elec	9	8⅞	8⅞
500	Ark Nat Gas	3⅜	3⅛	3⅜
2900	Ark Nat Gas A	3⅜	3⅛	3⅜
200	Ark Nat Gas pf	5	4⅞	5
100	Art Met Wks (.80)	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
1000	Ashland Oil & R (.40)	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
1500	Asso G & El A	⅞	⅞	⅞
700	Asso G & El pf	4⅜	4	4⅛
400	Atl Cst Fish	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
100	Atlas Corp war	⅞	⅞	⅞
300	Atlas Ply (¼e)	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
500	Automat Prod	1⅛	1	1
600	Auto V Mach (⅛)	7⅜	7⅛	7⅜
200	Avery & Sons	4⅛	4	4⅛
600	Avia&Trans	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
60	Axton Fis A	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛
350	Baldw Loco pf (2.10)	13½	12½	13½
1100	Baldw Loco war	2⅜	2⅛	2⅜
300	Baldwin Rub	6	6	6
100	Bardst'n Dis	1	1	1
700	Barium Sta Stl	1¼	1¼	1¼
1500	Bath IronWks(6%f)	5¼	4⅞	5
200	Beech Airc	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
100	Bell Airc	10	10	10
20	Bell Tel Can (8)	137	136	136
600	Bellanca Airc	2⅜	2⅛	2⅛
100	Bene&Hed pf	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛
400	Berk&Gay Furn	⅛	⅛	⅛
1200	Berk&Gay F war	⅛	⅛	⅛
100	BirdsborSFdy(1¼g)	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞
800	Bliss (EW)	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜
25	Bliss & Laugh	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛
300	Blue Ridge	1	1	1
400	Blumenthal (S)	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
10	Bohack (HC) 1 pf	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛
300	Bourjois	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
100	Braz T & L (½e)	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛
100	Brill A	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
400	Brill B	1	⅞	⅞
200	Brillo Mfg (.80)	7½	7½	7½
100	Brown F&W (.60)	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛
400	Brown F Dist	2⅛	1⅞	2⅛
50	Buckeye P L (¾e)	36⅛	36⅛	36⅛
400	Buf N&EP pf (1.60)	19⅝	19⅛	19⅛
600	Bunk Hill & S	12	11⅝	11⅝
1100	Can Marconi	1	1	1
1900	Carib Syn	1	1	1
100	Carman B	3¼	3¼	3¼
200	CarnegieMet	⅞	⅞	⅞
1900	Carrier Corp	21⅛	20⅝	21⅛
100	Carter (JW) (.15e)	5	5	5
1400	Catalin Am	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
25	Celanese 1 pf (7a)	63⅝	63⅝	63⅝
300	Cen & Sw Ut	1	1	1
100	CenHutG&E (.80)	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞
30	CenNYPow pf(5)	80	80	80
100	Cen Ohio St (½e)	6	6	6
5800	Cen St El	⅛	⅛	⅛
50	Cen St El 6% pf	4⅛	3⅞	3⅞
25	Cen St E 7% pf	9	9	9
300	Centrif Pi (.40)	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
200	Charis (¼e)	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
100	Chesebro (4a)	103	102	102
300	ChiFlex Shaft(4)	50	49	49
400	ChiRiv&Mach (.15e)	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛
100	Chief Cons	⅛	⅛	⅛
100	Childs pf	24	24	24
18200	Cities Service	1⅛	1	1
200	Cit Serv pf	26⅛	26	26
300	Cit Serv B pf	2	2	2
100	CityAutStpg	4⅛	4	4⅛
700	Claude Neon Lts	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
100	Cleve Tract	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
200	Club Al Uten	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
100	Colon Develop	2⅛	2	2
600	Colon Devel cv pf	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
700	Colo Fuel & I war	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
2900	Colum O & G n	3⅛	2⅞	3
6400	Comwlth & So war	⅛	⅛	⅛
50	Comm Pub Svc (1e)	20	20	20
200	Comm Wat Svc	⅞	⅞	⅞
100	Compo Sh M vtc (1)	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛
400	Cons Biscuit (.10e)	3⅞	3⅜	3⅜
3500	Cons Coppermin (⅛e)	4	3⅞	3⅞
200	Cons G&E B (3.60)	59⅛	59⅛	59⅛
100	Cons Gas Ut	⅛	⅛	⅛
600	Cons Stl Corp	3	2⅞	2⅞
100	Cont Roll & Stl	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
400	Copper-Bess	5	4⅞	4⅞
500	Coop-Bess pr pf	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛
200	Copper Range	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
200	Corroon & Rey	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
300	Cosden Petro	1⅞	1⅛	1⅛
1700	Creole Pet (½a)	20⅛	19⅞	19⅞
1700	Crocker Wh	4⅛	3⅞	3⅞
300	Croft Brewing	⅛	⅛	⅛
100	Crown C Intl A (1)	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛
800	Crown Drug	1⅛	1	1
100	Cuneo Press (2)	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛
3000	Cusi Mex	⅛	⅛	⅛
200	Darby Pet (¼e)	7	7	7
200	Dejay Strs (.40)	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
200	Det Gray Ir (.04a)	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
100	Det Mich Stove	2	2	2
300	Det Paper Prod	2	2⅛	2⅛
100	Det Stl Prod	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛
300	Divco Twin Trk (.40)	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
400	Domin St & Coal	10⅜	9⅞	10⅜
200	Draper Corp (3¼e)	50	49⅛	49⅛
200	Driver-Harris (1¼g)	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛
100	Dubilier Con	⅛	⅛	⅛
100	Duro Test (.40)	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
1600	Eagle Pich L (.10e)	8⅛	7⅞	7⅞
300	East Gas & F	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
200	East Sta Corp	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
50	East Sta A pf	15	14⅞	15
175	East Sta B pf	15	14	14
500	Easy Wash MB	3⅛	3	3⅛
400	Edis Br Strs (1)	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛
300	Eisler Elec	⅛	⅛	⅛
16700	El Bond & Sh	5⅛	5	5⅛
100	El B & Sh pf (6)	43⅛	43⅛	43⅛
100	El Pow As	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
100	El P&L war	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
100	Elec Share	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
100	Electrol vtc	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
100	Emsco D&Equip (1)	8	7⅛	7⅛
500	Equity Corp	⅞	⅞	⅞
800	Evans Walla	⅛	⅛	⅛
400	Ex-Cell-o Corp (.20e)	9⅛	9	9⅛
300	Fairchild Av	3	3	3
300	FalstaffBrew	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛
500	Fedders Mfg	5	4⅞	5
200	Ferro Enam	18	18	18
10	Fire As Phil (2a)	45	45	45
200	Fisk Rub	5⅛	4⅞	5⅛
25	Fisk Rub pf (6)	52	52	52
50	Fla P&L $7 pf	28	28	28
400	Ford M Can A (1)	15⅛	15	15⅛
400	Ford Mot Ltd (.213g)	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
600	Gen Alloys	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
100	Gen El Ltd (.643g)	17	17	17
300	Gen Firepfg (.30e)	10⅛	10	10
200	Gilbert (AC)	5	5	5
800	Glen Alden (⅛e)	5⅛	5	5⅛
100	Godchaux Sug A (2e)	30	30	30
700	Goldfield Con	⅛	⅛	⅛
200	Gorh Mfg vtc	⅛	⅛	⅛
1600	Grand Nat Films	⅛	⅛	⅛
100	Gray Tel P S	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
25	Gt Atl & P nv (1e)	40	40	40
25	Gt A&P 1st pf (7)	121	121	121
100	Greenf T & D	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
1300	Gulf Oil (½)	36⅛	35⅞	35⅞
500	Hall Lamp	2	1⅞	2
200	Hartford Rayon vtc	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
100	Hartman Tob	⅛	⅛	⅛
500	Harvard Brew	⅞	⅞	⅞
800	Hazeltine (3)	14	13⅞	14
400	Hecla Min (.10e)	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
100	Holling Gold (.65a)	12	12	12
700	Humble Oil (¾e)	59	58⅞	59
300	Huyler's Del	⅛	⅛	⅛
50	Huyler's pf st	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
300	Hygrade Fd	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
300	Ill Iowa Pow	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
100	Ill Iowa Pow div ct	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
100	Ill Iowa Pow pf	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛
600	Imp Oil Ltd (½a)	17	16⅞	16⅞
100	Imp To Brit (.868e)	32⅛	32⅛	32⅛
300	Ind Pipe Line (.30e)	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞
100	Ins Co N Am (2a)	50	50	50
300	Int Hyd-El pf	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛
1900	Int Pap & Pow war	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
1000	Internat Pet (1½a)	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛
1000	Inter Prod	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
300	Inter Radio	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
200	Inter Util B	⅛	⅛	⅛
100	Inter Util pf	8	8	8
800	Inter Vitamin (¼)	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
500	IntersHome Eq (.44)	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
8100	Invest Roy (.06)	1⅛	1	1
150	Iron Firem vtc (1.20)	14	13⅞	14
800	Jacobs Co	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
100	Jonas & Naum	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
400	Jones & Lau Stl	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛
250	Ken Rad T (1¼g)	7	6⅞	7
100	Kennedy's	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
10	Kings Co Ltg pf B(7)	29	29	29
850	Kingston Prod	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
100	Krueger Brew	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
800	Lake Shore M (4)	48⅛	48⅛	48⅛
100	Lakey Fdy & M	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
200	Lefc Real pf	13	13	13
200	Lehigh C & N (.30)	4⅛	4	4
100	Leonard Oil	⅛	⅛	⅛
2300	Lion Oil (1.30h)	17⅛	15⅞	17⅛
1300	Lit Bros	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
100	Locke Stl Ch (.80e)	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
1100	Lockheed Airc	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛
400	Lone Star Gas (.30e)	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛
1300	Long Isl Lt	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
150	Lynch Corp (½e)	27	26⅛	26⅛
300	Louis L & E (.60)	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
300	McCord Rad B	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
300	McWill Dredg	8	7⅞	7⅞
100	Marion St Shov	4	4	4
300	Massey Harris	5	5	5
50	Master Elec (1.60)	12	12	12
150	Mead John (3a)	91¼	87	92
100	Memph N Gas	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
200	Merritt-C & S	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
400	Mesabi Iron	⅛	⅛	⅛
100	Mexico-Ohio Oil	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
300	Mich Bumper	⅛	⅛	⅛
1300	Michigan G & O	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
100	Mich Stl Tube	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
300	Mid St Pet A vtc	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
100	Mid Oil cv pf	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
100	Midland Stl (2)	10	10	10
100	Midwest Oil (1)	7	7	7
200	Minn Min&Mf (.40e)	27	26	26
300	Mock J Vosh (.15e)	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
1400	Molybdenum	4	3⅞	3⅞
200	MonarchMTool(.40e)	13	13	13
200	Monogram Pict	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
100	Monroe Loan A	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
25	Moody In ptc pf (3)	32	32	32
11500	Mount City Cop	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
600	Mount Prod (.60)	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
10	MountSt T&T(1¾e)	107	107	107
300	Murray Ohio M (.15e)	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛
400	Nat Auto Fib	3⅜	3⅛	3⅜
900	Nat Bellas Hess	⅛	⅛	⅛
300	Nat Container (1)	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞
300	Nat Fuel G (1)	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞
100	Nat Oil Prod (.20e)	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛
300	Nat P&L pf (6)	44	43½	43½
400	Nat Rub Mch	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
300	Nat Sug Ref (2)	14	13⅞	14
200	Nat Trans (1g)	8	7⅞	7⅞
3700	Nat Tunnel & Mines	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
300	Nat Un Rad	⅛	⅛	⅛
100	Nebel	⅛	⅛	⅛
200	Nehi Corp (3g)	32	32	32
300	Neptune Met A	5⅛	5	5
800	N J Zinc (½e)	51¼	50½	51
300	N Mex & Ariz	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
300	NY & Hon Ros (¾e)	26⅛	23⅞	23⅞
200	NY Merchand (80)	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛
2100	Niag Hud Pow	6⅛	5⅞	5⅞
400	Niag Sh Md B	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
200	Niles-Bem-P(½e)	27⅞	27	27⅞
200	NipissingMnns	2	1⅞	1⅞
500	Noma Elec (.40e)	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
800	Nor Am Lt & Pow	1⅛	1	1
50	Nor Am L & P pf	31⅛	31⅛	31⅛
100	NorAmRayA	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛
1800	Nor Europ Oil	⅛	⅛	⅛
100	Nor Pipe L	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
1000	Nor St P A	8	7⅞	8
200	No'west Eng (1¾g)	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛
10	Ohio Pow pf (6)	111⅜	111⅜	111⅜
10	Ohio Pub Svc pfA(7)	98	98	98
800	Okla Nat Gas	7	6⅞	6⅞
50	Okla Nat Gas pf	25	25	25
700	Oldetyme Dist	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
25	Pac Lighting pf (6)	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
100	Pac Pub Svc	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
50	Pac Tin spl (2)	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛
100	Pan-Am Air (¼e)	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞
4000	Pantepec Oil	5⅛	4⅞	5
50	Pender Gr A (3½)	30	30	30
100	Pender Gr B	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
1700	Pennroad (¼g)	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
100	Pa Gas & El A	4	4	4
25	Pa P&L $7 pf (7)	80	80	80
50	Peperell	63	63	63
50	Perfect Circle ( )	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛
200	Phillips Pkg	3	3	3
400	Phoenix Sec	1⅞	1⅛	1⅞
800	Pioneer Gold (.40)	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
1200	Pitney-Bowes (.10e)	6⅛	6	6
100	Pitts Forg	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
100	Pitts Metallu	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
800	Pitt Pl Gl (¾e)	61	58⅛	60⅛
100	Pleas Val Wine	1	1	1
100	Plough (.80)	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
100	Polaris Mng	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
400	Potrero Sugar	⅛	⅛	⅛
400	Powdrell & Alex	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
400	Premier Gld (.12)	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
3100	Prod Corp	⅛	⅛	⅛
300	Prosperity B	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
60	P S Ind $6 pf	15⅛	14⅛	15⅛
125	Pug Sd P $6 pf	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛
400	Pyrene	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
50	Quaker Oats (5)	93	92	92
100	Raym Cone (1)	11	11	11
100	Reeves (D) (½h)	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
100	Reybarn Inc (.10g)	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
1700	Reynolds Inv	⅛	⅛	⅛
400	Richmond Rad	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
100	Rio Grande Val G vtc	⅛	⅛	⅛
400	Rome Cable	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
300	Root Pet	3⅛	3	3⅛
100	Rossia Intl	⅛	⅛	⅛
100	Royal Type (¾e)	34	34	34
3100	Rustless I & S	5⅛	5	5⅛
100	SafetyCar H&L(10g)	63	60	60
2400	St Regis Pap	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
100	Schiff Co (¼)	9	9	9
100	Scullin Stl war	⅛	⅛	⅛
100	Seeman Bros (2½)	34	34	34
600	Segal Lock	⅛	⅛	⅛
100	Seiberling Rub	2	2	2
1100	Selected Indus	⅛	⅛	⅛
500	Sentry S Con	⅛	⅛	⅛
600	Seversky Airc	2⅛	2	2⅛
1500	Shattuck Denn	6⅛	6	6⅛
350	Sherwin-Wms (4)	80⅛	79	79
20	Singer Mfg (6a)	222	221	222
1500	Singer Ltd (.286g)	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
100	Sonotone	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
100	Soss Mfg (¼a)	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
100	So Coast (.15e)	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
100	So Penn Oil (1¼a)	32⅛	32⅛	32⅛
100	So C Ed B pf (1½)	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛
900	So C Ed C pf (1⅜)	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛
200	Southland Roy (.10e)	6	5⅞	5⅞
300	StandC&Scvpf(1.60)	20	20	20
300	St Oil Ky (1)	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛
100	St Oil Neb	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛
100	St Oil Ohio (1)	18	18	18
600	St Pow&Lt	⅛	⅛	⅛
100	St Pow&L B	⅛	⅛	⅛
350	Stand Prod	4⅛	4	4⅛
300	Stand Tube B	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
2400	Starrett Corp vtc	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
50	Sterchi Br St 2 pf	7	7	7
100	Sterl Alum Pr (1.20g)	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
100	Sterling Brew	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
1300	Sterling Inc (.20)	2⅛	2	2
100	Sun Ray Drug (.80a)	2⅛	2	2
2800	Sunray Oil	2	2⅛	2⅛
600	Taggart	3	3	3
100	Tampa El (2.24)	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛
100	Tastyeast A	⅛	⅛	⅛
300	Taylor (K) Dist	1	1	1
800	Tech-Hugh G (.20e)	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
2000	Technicolor	16⅛	15⅞	15⅞
200	Texon Oil (.30e)	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
300	Thew Shovel	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
200	Tob Prod Exp(.275g)	3	3	3
125	Todd Ship (1e)	45⅛	45	45
300	Trans-Lux (.30a)	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
1100	Transwest Oil	5	5	5
500	Tubize Chat	6	5⅞	6
300	Tung-SolLamp	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
100	Tung Sol L pf (.80)	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
100	Unexcelled Mfg	1	1	1
20	Union G Can (.20e)	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛
200	Union Prem FS(1)	11	11	11
700	United Airc war	6⅛	5⅞	6
400	Unit Cig Wh Stars	⅛	⅛	⅛
100	Unit Corp war	⅛	⅛	⅛
7900	Unit Gas	3⅛	3	3
2900	Unit Lt & Pow A	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
100	Unit Lt & Pow B	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
1100	Unit Lt & P cv pf	16⅛	16	16
100	Unit Prof Ch	⅛	⅛	⅛
600	Unit Shipyds A	6	5⅞	6
500	Unit Shipyds B	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
475	Unit Shoe M (2½a)	57	56	56⅞
10	Unit Sh M pf (1½)	40⅞	40⅞	40⅞
100	U S & Int Sec	⅛	⅛	⅛
800	U S Foil B	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
1300	Unit Verde Ext	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
900	Unit Wall Pap	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
300	Utah Idaho Sug	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
1900	Util Pow & Lt	⅛	⅛	⅛
100	Utility Equit	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
200	Valspar Corp	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
800	Venezuel Pet	⅛	⅛	⅛
100	Vogt Mfg (.20e)	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛
100	Wellington Oil	4	4	4
200	Wentworth Mfg (¼g)	2	2	2
300	West Air Exp	3	2⅞	2⅞
400	Wms Oil-O-Mat	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
1100	Williams RC)	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
200	Willson Prod (.15e)	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
100	Wilson Jones	8	8	8
200	Wolverine Tube	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
400	Woodley pet (.40)	6	6⅛	6⅛
100	Woodwth Ltd (.413e)	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛
1200	Wright Harg (.40a)	7	7	7
200	Yukon Gold .04e)	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛

Total Stock sales Today, estimated, 275,000 shares. Year Ago, 395,700.

Foreign Markets

By the Associated Press

London: Trans-Atlantic securities suffered sharp declines in the stock market today and losses ranged from 1 to 6 points, reflecting the week end setback in Wall Street. Copper and tin issues were weak in sympathy with lower base metal quotations, and oils and mining shares sold off. Tobaccos and liquors were especially heavy as were the bond and gilt-edged groups. A better tone prevailed at the close due mainly to short covering operations.

Paris: The Bourse closed with a weak tone and declines were registered throughout the list. Rentes lost 50 to 115 centimes, Bank of France was down 140 francs and the industrials finished 10 to 20 francs down. Royal Dutch reacted more than 100 francs and Suez Canal 70.

Liverpool: Operations in cotton futures today consisted principally in transferring nearby holdings to later options, and strength in overseas markets tended to help prices. Futures finished 4 to 5 points higher.

Boston Stocks

March 28, 1938

Div. in $		High	Low	Last	Prev. Close
..	Allen & Fisher	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	..
8.75	Bos & Albany	69	68	69	67
8.00	Bos Edison	115	113½	113½	115¼
5.00	Bos Elevated	49	49	49	49½
2.00b	Bos Her-Trav	14	14	14	14½
..	B & M pr pf	6	6	6	6
..	B & M st A pf	2½	2½	2½	2
..	Copper Range	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜
..	Ea G&F	2½	2½	2½	2½
3.75d	Ea G&F pf	23½	23½	23½	25½
6.00	Ea G&F pr pf	43⅝	43⅝	43⅝	44
..	Eastern SS	2¾	2¾	2¾	2⅞
1.00b	Emp Group	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	17¼
2.50	Fl Nat Stores	26⅝	26⅛	26⅛	26⅝
..	Georgia A pf	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
..	Isle Royalet	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
..	Maine Cent	5	5	5	5½
.50d	Narr Rac A	4⅛	4	4	4
6.25d	N E Tel & Tel	88⅛	87	87⅛	88⅛
..	North Butte	48c	45c	48c	42c
..	Pac Mills	10⅜	10⅛	10⅜	11⅛
.80b	Reece But H	18	18	18	18
.60b	Shawmut Asso	10	9⅝	10	9⅝
1.00b	Un Twist Drill	18	18	18	18
..	Unit Gas	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
2.50b	Unit Shoe M	58⅛	58	58⅛	59
..	Uah M&T	70c	70c	70c	70c
..	Warren Bros	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛

b Exclusive of extras. d Paid in 1937. ‡ Assessment paid.

Dividend Declarations

Company	Rate	Period	Payable	Hldrs. of Record
Extra				
Diamond Ginger Ale Co	10c	..	Mar. 31	Mar. 25
Stock				
Nat'l Mfg & Stores Corp.$5.50 conv pr pf*		..	Apr. 15	Apr. 1
Special				
Garner Royalties Co. Ltd. Class A	13½c	..	Apr. 1	Mar. 21
Initial				
Winters & Crampton Corp. 75c cum conv pf	18¾c	Q	May 16	Apr. 30
Regular				
Amalgamated Sug 5% pf	12½c	Q	May 2	Apr. 16
Arkansas Fuel Oil 6% pf	15c	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 23
Diamond Ginger Ale Co	25c	Q	Mar. 31	Mar. 25
Gen Tel Allied pf	$1.50	Q	May 2	Apr. 15
Johnson Serv Co	25c	Q	Mar. 31	Mar. 25
Kenn'ys, Inc. pf	31¼c	Q	Apr. 15	Mar. 31
Lynn G & E Co	$1.25	Q	Mar. 31	Mar. 17

N. Y. Curb Bonds

Domestic Bonds

Sales in $1000	High	Low	Close
1 Ala Pow 5s'46	91	91	91
1 Ala Pow 4½s'67	70¼	70¼	70¼
2 Alumin Ltd 5s'48	106½	106½	106½
14 Am G&E5s 2028	107⅞	107⅞	107⅞
10 Am P&L 6s 2016	65	62	62
100 Am Rad 4½s'47	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛
4 Ark LouGas 4s '51	99⅜	99⅛	99⅛
13 Ark P&L 5s'56	90	89⅞	89⅞
4 As Elec 4½s'53	34	34	34
4 AsG&E5½s'38IC	81¼	80	80
2 As G&E 5s'50	26	25½	25½
31 As G&E 5s'68	25⅛	25	25
11 AtlanCityEl (3¼s '64	98⅛	98⅛	98⅛
1 As G&E 4½s'49c	23	23	23
10 AtlanGasLt 4½s'55	95	95	95
7 As T&T 5½s'55a	67¼	66⅞	67¼
22 Baldw L 6s '50	63⅛	60⅞	63⅛
2 Bell T Can 5s '55 A	112½	112	112½
7 Bell T Can 5s '57 B	119	119	119
9 Bell T Can 5s '60 C	122	122	122
1 Birm El 4½s '68	76	76	76
1 Broad Riv P 5s '54	78	78	78
10 Can Nor P 5s '53	101¾	101K	101¾
7 Can Poc 6s '42	101	100⅞	100⅞
10 Caro P & L 5s '56	82	82	82
2 Cen Ill PS 4½s '67 F	88½	88	88½
7 Cen P & L 5s '56	83½	83¼	83½
16 Cen St El 5½s '54	29⅛	28⅛	29⅛
10 Cen St El 5s '48	28⅛	27	27½
10 Cen St P&L 5½s '53	35	34	34½
1 Chi Dist E 4½s '70	106¼	106¼	106¼
2 C&Ill Mid R 4½ '56A	90	88	88
11 Chi Ry cod 5s '27	45	44	45
13 Cities Serv 5s '58	48	47¼	47¼
92 Cities Ser 5s '50	48½	47X	48⅛
200 Cit S Gas 5½s '42	92⅞	92⅞	92⅞
17 Cit S P & L 5½s '49	46	44⅛	45
2 Cit S Pow 5½s '52	45	44¼	44⅛
4 Commun P&L 5s '57	57	56⅛	57
11 Com Pub Svc 5s '60A	96⅛	96⅛	96⅛
6 Con GEL 3¼s '71	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛
16 Con Gas Ut 6s '43 st	60	60	60
15 Cont G&E 5s '58 A	71⅛	71	71⅛
7 Crucible St 5s '40	101⅜	101¼	101¼
4 Cudahy Pack 3¾s '55	92⅜	92½	92½
6 Del El Pow 5½s '59	99⅛	99⅛	99⅛
2 Denver G&E 5s '49	109	109	109
4 Det C Gas 6s '47 A	100½	100	100½
2 Det C Gas 5s '0 B	97	97	97
10 Det Int Br 7s '52	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
10 Det Int Br 7s '52 ct	⅛	⅛	⅛
15 East G&F 4s '56 A	70⅛	68⅛	69⅛
8 Edison El Illu3½s '65	107⅛	107⅛	107⅛
17 Elec P&L 5s 2030	61⅛	61⅛	61⅛
9 Emp O & R 5½s '42	77	76⅛	76⅛
2 Fed Water 5½s '54	63⅛	63⅛	63⅛
23 Fstone Cot M 5s '48	104⅛	104	104
2 Fstone Tire 5s '42	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛
6 Fla P&L 5s'54	79	79	79
5 Gatin P 5s'56	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜
10 Gatin P 6s'41	101	101	101
5 Gatinu P 6s'41 B	100⅜	100⅛	100⅛
3 Gen Pub Ut 6½s'56	66	65⅛	66
26 Geo Pow 5s'67	81⅛	80⅞	81⅛
7 Glen Ald Coal 4s'65	65	64	64
3 Groc St Prod 6s'45	52⅛	52⅛	52⅛
2 Hall Pr ..s'47 A st	79⅛	79⅛	79⅛
1 Hygrade Fd 6s'49 A	46	46	46
10 Ill Nor Ut 5s '57	107⅞	107⅞	107⅞
7 Ill Pow & L 6s '56 C	81⅛	80	80⅛
8 Ill Pow&L 6s '53	90	89⅛	90
2 Ill Pow&L 5½s '54 B	84⅛	84⅛	84⅛
5 Ind & Mich 5s '55	106	105	105⅞
1 Ind El 6s '47	82	82	82
5 Ind E 5s '51 C	69⅛	68⅛	68⅛
1 Ind Hyd El 5s '58	75	75	75
3 Ind Svc 5s'50	50	49	50
13 Ind P&L 5s'57 A	105¼	104⅞	104⅞
4 Int P Sec 7s'57 E	60⅛	60⅛	60⅛
4 Int P Sec 7s'52 F	53	52	53
2 Int P Sec 6½s'55 C	50⅛	50⅛	50⅛
2 Int Salt 5s'51	107⅛	107⅛	107⅛
6 Inters Pow 6s'52	20⅛	20	20
4 Inters Pow 5s'57	37⅛	36⅛	36⅛
1 Inters P Svc 5s'56 D	66⅛	66⅛	66⅛
Inters P Svc 4½s '58	62	61	62
1 Ia-Neb L&P25s '57	94	94	94
1 Ia Pub Svc 5s '57	100	100	100
5 It Sup Pw 6s '63 A	42	41	42
3 Jackson Gas 5s '42 st	34	33	34
5 Jer CenP&L4½s'61C	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛
4 Kan Pow 5s '47 A	98⅛	98⅛	98⅛
1 Ky Util 5s '61 H	67⅛	67⅛	67⅛
2 Lehigh PS 6s 2026A	90⅛	90⅛	90⅛
3 Lib Mc.. &L 5s'42	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛
7 Lou P&L 5s '57	102	101⅛	101⅛
3 Memph P&L 5s '48	75	74⅛	74⅛
3 Mengel Co 4½s '47	80	79⅛	79⅛
1 Metro Ed 4s G '65	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛
1 Midland Val 5s '43	53	53	53
1 Milw G Lt 4½s '67	93⅛	93	93⅛
7 Minn P&L 4½s '78	87⅛	86	87⅛
5 Nat P&L 6s 2026A	70	70	70
3 Nat P&L 5s 2030B	62⅛	62⅛	62⅛
2 Nebr Pw 6s A 2022	114⅛	114⅛	114⅛
4 Nevada Cal E 5s '56	71	70⅛	70⅛
24 N Eng G&E 5s '50	44⅛	44	44
1 N Eng G&E 5s '38	34⅛	44⅛	44⅛
4 N Eng G&E 5s '47	44	44	44
2 N Eng Pow 5½s '54	79	78⅛	79
1 N Eng Pow 5s '48	75	75	75
1 N Orl P S 6s '49 A	66	66	66
1 N Orl P S 5s '42 st	89⅛	89⅛	89⅛
13 NY Pow&Lt4½s '67	106⅜	106⅜	106⅜
1 NY St E&G 4½s '80	90⅛	90⅛	90⅛
1 Nor Am L&P5½s56	76	76	76
4 Nor Con Ut 5½s '48A	36	35	35
1 Nor Ind Pub S 5s '69	95⅛	95⅛	95⅛
9 Nor Ind Pb S 5s '66C	96⅛	96¼	96⅛
5 Nor St Pow 3½s '67	99⅛	99⅛	99⅛
3 Nor'west El 6s '45 st	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛
3 Nor'west P S 5s '57	86	86	86
1 Okla Nat Gas 5s '46	85⅛	85⅛	85⅛
4 Okla Nat Gas 4½s '51A	97⅛	97⅛	97⅛
2 Pac Inv 5s '48 A	84	84	84
1 Palmer Louis 6s '38	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛
2 Pen Cen P & L 5s '79	78	78	78
1 Pen Pub S 6s '47 C	100	100	100
22 Pen Wat & P 5s '40	107	106⅞	107
1 Peo Gas L & C 4s '81 B	83	83	83
3 Peo Gas L & C 4s '61	85	84	85
8 Phila El P 5½s '72	112½	112¼	112¼
28 Potomc Ed 5s '56 E	107¼	106½	106½
1 P S N Ill 4½s '78 D	103½	103½	103½
3 P S N Ill 5s '66 C	105¼	105¼	105¼
2 P S N Ill 4½s '81 F	103½	103½	103½
15 Pub Svc NJ 6s ct	135⅛	134⅛	134⅛
7 Pub Svc Okla 4s '66 A	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞
2 Pug Sd P&L 5½s '49	63⅛	63⅛	63⅛
2 Pug SdP&L4½s'50D	57¾	57¾	57¾
5 Safe Har W 4½s '79	109¾	109¾	109¾
2 St L Gas C 6s '47	10	10	10
3 San Ant PS 5s '58 B	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛
1 Schulte RE 6s '51	25⅞	25⅞	25⅞
1 Scripps 5½s '43	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛
4 Scullin Stl 3s '51	41	40	41
2 Shaw W&P 4½s'67A	101¾	101¾	101¾
1 S E P&L 6es 2025A	83	83	83
2 So Cal Ed 3¾s'45	105¾	105¾	105¾
4 So Cal Ed 3¾s '60	105¼	105	105¼
1 Stand G&E 6s'35	42	42	42
2 Stand G&E 6s '35 cv	42	42	42
1 Stand G&E 6s'51	40⅜	40⅜	40⅜
13 Stand G&E 6s'66	41	40	41
1 Stand Inv 5½s'39	62	62	62
6 StandP&L 6s'57	40½	40	40½
5 Superpwr Ill 4½s'70	105	104⅞	104⅞
1 Superpwr Ill 4½s'68	105½	105½	105½
4 Tenn ElP 5s'56	73	73	73
3 Tenn Pub S 5s'70	65	65	65
9 Tex P&L 5s '56	96	95	96
1100 Toledo Ed 5s '62	106⅝	106	106⅝
9 Twin CRT 5½s'52A	46½	45½	46½
3 Ulen&CoSs '60 4th st	33	32	33
5 Unit L & P 6s '75	60½	60	60
4 Unit L & P 5½s '59	98⅜	98⅜	98⅜
3 Unit L & Ry 5½s '52	69½	69	69
1 Utah P&L 6s 2022A	65	65	65
1 Virg Pub S 5s'50B	79	79	79
17 Waldorf-As 5s '54	16	15	15
1 Wash Gas Lt 5s '58	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛
15 Wash Wat P5s'60	102⅛	102	102⅛
3 West Tex Ut 5s '57A	78⅛	78	78⅛
4 Wis Min L&P 5s '44	106	105⅛	105⅛
2 Wisc P&L 4s '66A	88⅛	88⅛	88⅛
Foreign Bonds			
2 Agri Mtg Bk 7s '46	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛
8 Com Pvt Bk 5½s '37	97½	97	97
5 Danish Con 5½s '55	100	99½	99½
10 Danish Con 5s '53	99⅛	99⅛	99⅛
2 ErcoleMEl6½s '53 A	49	48	48
5 Fin RMBk 5s '61st	102⅜	101½	101½
3 Guan & Wes R 6s '58	57	57	57
1 Isarco Hyd El 7s '52	55½	55½	55½
3 Medellin Col 7s '51	7½	7½	7½
6 Mendoza Pr 4s '51 st	72	72	72
1 Nippon E P 6½s '53	62	62	62
2 Prussia El 6s '54	21½	21½	21½
15 Russ 6½s N C 19	⅛	⅛	⅛
1 Stinnes 7s '2d st	45	45	45

†Officially listed on application by the Corporation.

Other securities are admitted to dealing as "unlisted," on application of a regular member and approval by the listing committee and the Board of Governors.

Rates of dividends in the foregoing table are annual disbursements based on the last quarterly or semi-annual declaration. Unless otherwise noted, special or extra dividends are not included.

(xd) Ex-dividend (xr) Ex-rights (a) 1937 dividend plus extra (e) Paid this year. (f) Payable in stock (g) Paid in 1937 (h) Cash or stock (k) Accumulated div paid or declared this year. (ur) Under rule. (ww) With warrants. (xw) Without warrants. (war) Warrants.

General Electric Sales Up 30 P. C. During Year 1937

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The General Electric Company pamphlet report shows a net income for the year 1937 of $63,546,762, compared with $43,947,166 in 1936, an increase of 45 per cent. Earnings for 1937 were at the rate of $2.21 a share on the outstanding common stock, against $1.52 a common share earned in the preceding year.

Orders received during the year totaled $379,273,619, compared with $296,748,587 in 1936, a gain of 28 per cent, while net sales billed were $349,739,514, against $268,544,587, a rise of 30 per cent. Provision for taxes amounted to $23,266,000, against $15,072,000 in 1936, an increase of 54 per cent, and included $570,000 in 1937 and $300,000 in 1936 for surtax on undistributed profits.

Current assets on Dec. 31, including $47,536,253 in cash and marketable securities, amounted to $167,753,722, and current and accrued liabilities were $37,943,805.

Business available to the electrical manufacturing industry during 1937, according to the report signed by Gerard Swope, president, and Owen D. Young, chairman of the board, was greater than for any year except 1929, and the company continued to obtain substantially the same proportion of the business.

The selling prices of many of the company's products were reduced in 1937 despite increases in wages and cost of materials, but the weighted average selling price of all products last year was about 0.3 per cent higher than in 1936, the report says.

Inventories at the close of 1937 were listed at $93,767,631 compared with $60,049,009 at the end of 1936.

International General Electric, a subsidiary, had a profit of $4,104,788 compared with $6,302,597 in 1936 and Canadian General Electric a profit of $2,431,210 compared with $1,790,788 in 1936.

Net income of the General Electric Employees Securities Corporation for 1937 was $1,987,506, compared with $2,010,146 in the preceding year.

The Electrical Securities Corporation netted $2,791,170 in 1937 against $2,515,784 in 1936.

Total earnings of General Electric Company employees in 1937 amounted to $145,358,000, compared with $106,784,000 in 1936, an increase of 36 per cent. Average annual earnings to the employee amounted to $1,933, compared with $1,728 in 1936, and were the highest in the history of the company, being 4 per cent greater than in 1929, the previous peak, according to the report.

Judge Postpones Whitney Sentence

NEW YORK, March 28 (AP)—The sentencing of Richard Whitney, Wall Street broker, who pleaded guilty to two charges of grand larceny after the failure of his firm, Richard Whitney and Company, was postponed today for two weeks by General Sessions Judge Owen W. Bohan.

The delay was requested by Irwin Kurtz, federal bankruptcy referee, and William O. Douglas, chairman of the Securities and Exchange Commission, to facilitate an SEC inquiry and federal bankruptcy proceedings. Whitney will be sentenced April 11.

Whitney's firm was suspended from the Stock Exchange March 8, and a petition in bankruptcy was filed the same day in Federal Court.

$5,500,000 Paper Bond Issue Offered

NEW YORK (AP)—Public offering was made of a new issue of $5,500,000 of 4¾ per cent debentures of the Champion Paper & Fibre Company maturing September 1, 1950.

The offering was made by an underwriting group headed by W. E. Hutton & Company and Goldman, Sachs & Company.

The issue was priced at 99½ and accrued interest. It was the first sizable corporate bond issue in almost two months.

Proceeds from the sale will be used to retire bank loans and commercial paper, and to complete plant additions and improvements already in progress.

Financial Briefs

Installed cost of equipment sold by the members of the Air Conditioning Manufacturers' Association in 1937 reached $81,500,000 according to an anonuncement by William B. Henderson, executive vice-president of the association. This compares with a total of approximately $50,000,000 in 1936, the previous high mark, about $35,000,000 in 1935, some $14,000,000 in 1934, $10,000,000 in 1933 and $8,000,000 in 1932. It is estimated that within another 10 years the aggregate value of air conditioning in use will be in excess of $2,000,000,000 and once that point is reached, replacement and service needs alone should total about $350,000,000 annually.

Equitable Securities Corporation is distributing its current Southern Financial Review which contains a review of the southern municipal bond market, a bond maturity schedule of the State of Mississippi, and a discussion of TVA activities of the month.

Electrical vacuum cleaner sales as reported by the industry for February totaled 100,412, compared to 151,264 in February, 1937, and 118,127 in January, 1938, C. G. Frantz, secretary of the Vacuum Cleaner Manufacturers' Association, announced.

Pennsylvania Net Lower

PHILADELPHIA (AP)—The Pennsylvania Railroad reported its net railway operating income for February amounted to $1,597,564, a decrease of $3,738,319 from February, 1937. For the first two months of 1938, the net railway operating income was $3,656,751, a decrease of $6,892,144 compared with the like period in 1937.

Productive Use of Leisure Ties In With Old-Age Factor

Pension laws, industrial preference generally for younger workers, and a host of arbitrary age limitations raise vital questions for individuals and society. What are the standards for measuring usefulness? How can society expand the horizons of men of experience without discouraging initiative of youth? Is education equipping individuals to adapt themselves to changing conditions? Is industry capitalizing on experience, or shutting it off? These and other questions are discussed in 12 articles. The tenth follows.

By H. V. Roff

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Only an intelligent concept of leisure can solve the world's unemployment problem with its special bearing on the worker of advanced years.

Intelligent thinking is giving to our world an enlarging freedom from human drudgery—releasing opportunities which embody more potential good for mankind than all the accrued wealth of the ages. Upon the use made of these extra hours of leisure bestowed by invention and improvement depends the welfare of each and all.

Teaching people to while away invaluable hours in a contented or endurable uselessness to society is certainly not a right educational vision—yet it seems to be the motivation in most of the present plans to meet the problem of "leisure."

"We have made a costly mistake in this country by building up the ideal that everybody is entitled to a period of 10 to 20 years of concentrated loafing," declared William Feather, President of the William Feather Company, of Cleveland, in "American Business" (May, 1937). He followed with this question:

"Who wants to be a loafer and who wants to spend his time with loafers? The fun in life is to be doing something that everyone recognizes has some meaning, and that means business."

Must Understand Leisure

To cope successfully with the problem of leisure, the world must attain a truer appreciation of life and man's natural expression of it. Making money under the philosophy of "get" to finance an old-age retirement into idleness was not even a new incentive in the time of our grandparents.

The reason that old-age defeatism is more pronounced today is that a world faced with excess man-hours for mechanical production is attempting to heal the unemployment problem by discarding men rather than by reducing the hours of the work-week.

The world is commencing, however, to see the practical value of giving. Henry Ford's example of building consumers through higher wages and lower prices has approval as a policy now among many industrialists. While the world is suffering from national isolations back of trade barriers, Secretary of State Cordell Hull and other intelligent statesmen are laboring for a lowering of the tariffs, to the end of increased consumption of both raw materials and manufactured products.

Perhaps, the world is ready, also, to see the wisdom of approaching its greatest problem—the problem of leisure—from the standpoint of giving.

Like Plowing Up Grain

Putting our older people into idleness is fairly comparable to plowing up fields of grain. In the one case, consuming power has been reduced; in the other, productive power has been curtailed. It does not alter the real loss of consuming power to transfer the earnings of the younger people into pensions for the older. What the world must realize is that the only economic consumer is one who produces a commensurate amount of good for what he receives. Any other kind of a consumer generates from loss somewhere and this loss finally gets around to collect its bill.

The old-age defeatism of enforced idleness—even if we reckon not the wanton waste of advanced experience—is a heavy drain on the world's welfare and one which threatens to increase through unwise legislation and deluded industrialism. It is, however, only one phase of the leisure problem.

To get a right perspective about leisure, it is enlightening to consider the progressive development of it in the past century through the rapid extension of man's power to produce.

A Possible 20-Hour Week

The world is not incredulous when industrial prophets aver that men will soon have to work with machines for 30 hours a week, that a 25-hour week will follow, in turn to be superseded by a 20-hour week. The development of robots may even take over factory work almost entirely, freeing men and women from all machine duties except those of a directive or servicing nature. If so, the workers of the world will live in an era when a very few hours of labor daily will suffice to sell, distribute and repair the goods produced.

The view ahead shows that the world must have a right concept of leisure if its welfare is to have the wonderful improvement that the discoveries of intelligence will permit, that leisure is more of a problem than just the years after 60 or 70.

The leisure of production is far different from the leisure of loafing: it obtains its pleasure through contributing to the wealth of the world.

Canada and Power Exports: U. S. Stand Blocks Program

The News

OTTAWA, Ont., March 28 (CP)—The power bill, transferring from the Government to Parliament the right to issue export licenses, has passed its final reading in the House of Commons. It now goes before the Senate.

There was no division although Conservative Leader R. B. Bennett said he still opposed the granting of power export licenses by "private bill."

Justice Minister Ernest Lapointe indicated that the United States' objections to import of power into the States from Canada would influence the Canadian Government to oppose bills providing for specific permits. He added, however, that there was no reason to withhold the third reading of the measure transferring the basic authority to Parliament.

The Background

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA—Power export to the United States, a thorny subject of debate in Parliament, appears suddenly to have lost some of its major aspects.

It required only a few sentences, penned by United States Secretary of State Cordell Hull, to cause Ontario's Premier Mitchell Hepburn to order his Ottawa Parliament contingent to drop the "private bill" which would have authorized electric power export.

Also, enthusiasm for the Government's power authority bill, transferring from the Cabinet to Parliament the right to grant power export licenses, has been somewhat dissipated. Should the measure be enacted, as is not improbable, it is expected that no "private bills" would be introduced, at least at present. Such private bills would be necessary in order to grant the specific authority for power export under the pending legislation.

U. S. Policy Outlined

In Dominion eyes, the State Department memo was a potent one. For it set forth, in clear terms, the United States policy on Canadian power export—that no addition to the kilowatt imports into the United States would be welcome until the two countries had reached a satisfactory settlement of the Great Lakes-St. Lawrence waterways project.

The United States was opposed to piecemeal agreements on this broad issue, it appeared. So President Roosevelt had vetoed both the Hepburn proposal to divert Canadian waters into Lake Superior, which required Washington concurrence, and the plan to sell to New York State interests some of the 200,000 surplus horsepower which Ontario was receiving by its Quebec power contracts, over and above Ontario's own needs.

Judging from the statement by Ernest Lapointe, Minister of Justice, the Government is now placed in the position where it would necessarily oppose any private legislation seeking to implement a power export privilege. Canada, Mr. Lapointe indicated, would give full cognizance to the opposition of the United States.

Thus it remains to be seen how far the Government of Prime Minister W. L. Mackenzie will proceed toward any power export measures. The Prime Minister, at least, is now released from the persistent demands of Premier Hepburn for Dominion sanction to unlimited power export. And there comes an interlude to the Hepburn-Mackenzie King feud in which Mr. Hepburn charged, and the Prime Minister denied, that Ottawa had secretly agreed with Washington to hold off on Ontario's power export demands, in the hope of forcing Ontario's Premier to agree to the Great Lakes-St. Lawrence project.

In 1934 it was the United States Senate which blocked the development by rejecting the treaty, signed with Canada in 1932, approving it. At that time, railroad and port interests in the United States, which stood to lose, were instrumental in the defeat. Today, Premier Hepburn opposes the program on three grounds.

Hepburn's Opposition

First, he maintains, Ontario cannot afford its heavy contribution to a project costing Canada $270,000,000 or more. Second, the new waterway will only add to Canada's and Ontario's railroad insolvency. Third and especially vital, Ontario has more than enough electric current for years to come, through its power contracts with Quebec concerns.

Ontario's Hepburn forces have taken the crashing of their hopes gracefully, with no public word of resentment at the Roosevelt action. But it was a severe blow nevertheless. They had expected that their proposal to divert water into Lake Superior would be turned down pending a general waterways settlement. But the added memo, striking out power export, came as a distinct surprise.

The United States, this memo declared, "believes that it would be failing to discharge its proper obligations if it were to give its consent to the importation of hydro-electric power, even on a temporary basis, without simultaneously providing for the development of an alternative and equal economical domestic supply to be available when the imported power was withdrawn."

This, to many experts, posits clearly the Washington argument. Wartime or other emergencies might conceivably cause Canadian power to be shut off, and then, American factories over the border from Canada would, perforce, lie idle. Of course, Canada has had an equally basic argument, in past years, for forbidding power export. With cheap Canadian power selling in the United States, it was held, industries which might otherwise locate in Canada would build on the American side of the border.

Criticism of Hepburn

But in the face of this, Premier Hepburn has felt compelled to seek foreign outlet for the surplus Quebec power. His signing of new contracts with the Quebec companies, after summarily cancelling the old agreements in 1934, focused criticism on Ontario's "Hydro" policies. Today the new rates are cheaper, but his opponents have not ceased to point out that Ontario is now compelled to take more power than it can use.

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NEW HAMPSHIRE

CONCORD

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 1046
9:00 a. m. to 11 a. m. except Saturday
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

3 COMPLETE GROCERY STORES
Carrying your favorite Monitor-advertised food products.
Featuring Our
Tam-O-Shanter Brand
CANNED GOODS
The Economy Store....41 Washington St.
The Gifford Store.....81 South St.
The Concord Public Market 9 No. Main St.

The Woodworth Stores
Home Owned and Operated

W. CARPENTER
Wall Papers and Paints
PAINTING AND DECORATING
7 Bridge St. Tel. 1417

DRI-SHEEN PROCESS
"Food for Fabrics"
Member New Hampshire Cleaners and Dyers Association
Parisian Dry Cleaning Co.
"THE HOUSE OF QUALITY"
13 So. State Street Concord, N. H.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

CONCORD
(Continued)

GORDON'S FISH MARKET
Direct Receivers of
YANKEE BRAND OYSTERS
Opened and on the Half Shell
New Pack of MONARCH Canned Goods
12 PLEASANT STREET Tel. 594

CITY
COAL
COMPANY
Old Company's Lehigh Anthracite
87½ So. Main St. Phone 3080
EDWIN H. FIRTH, Mgr.

JACKMAN & LANG
INSURANCE
of All Kinds
2 South Main St. Concord, N. H.

INSURANCE?
The Eastman & Merrill Agency
Stewart Nelson
60 North Main Street Phone 1905
Concord, N. H.


For QUALITY
Home-Made Candy
Visit
The Granite State Candy Shoppe
13 Warren Street, Concord, N. H.

GRADE A MILK
from EDGERSTOUNE and CRYSTAL SPRING FARMS
PASTEURIZED
MILK CREAM
Concord Dairy Company
PHONE 1020

Dora's Smart Shop
36 NORTH MAIN STREET

SMARTER CLOTHES
at Lower Prices
Metropolitan Coal Co.
PITTSTON AND LEHIGH ANTHRACITE COAL
KING PHILIP AND NEW RIVER SOFT COAL
NEW ENGLAND COKE
RANGE AND FUEL OIL
2 NO. MAIN ST. PHONE 364

Millinery Successes
for Easter
KNOX DOBBS
DARBY
HARRY G. EMMONS

DOVER

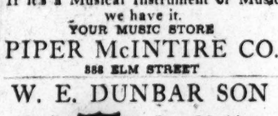
Oil Heat Marches On!
WILLIAMS OIL-O-MATIC HEATING
Fuel Engineers
James K. Horne Tel. 933
56 Summer Street

WEBB'S GROCERY
Tel. 73
158 WASHINGTON ST.

The Place to Buy Good Things to Eat
WE DELIVER

LET US TUNE UP YOUR CAR FOR SPRING AND SUMMER DRIVING
Complete Service on Your Car
Call 57
TEXACO CERTIFIED SERVICE
JIM'S SERVICE STATION
624 Central Ave.

MANCHESTER

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 3447-J daily
9 to 12 a. m. and 5 to 7:30 p. m.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

If it's a Musical Instrument or Music we have it.
YOUR MUSIC STORE
PIPER McINTIRE CO.
888 ELM STREET

W. E. DUNBAR SON
Coal Wood Coke
Farm Machinery Feed Store Cement
GULF FUEL AND RANGE OIL
READING COAL
1107 ELM STREET PHONE 452
632 MASSABESIC ST. PHONE 453

DYER & CHIPMAN
Druggists
The store you will enjoy trading in. Magazines, Toilet Articles, Candies, Soda Fountain.
797 ELM STREET

GREEN ACRES FARM DAIRY

Pasteurized and Raw Milk Delivered to Your Door
PHONE 3294
268 South Mammouth Road

PURITAN OIL CO.
MANCHESTER AND PINE STREETS
Gasoline—Motor Oils
Range and Fuel Oils
Your Patronage Solicited
TELEPHONE 6880

YOUR DOLLARS Get More at Sears
Easy payments on washing machines, radios, cleaners, tires, furniture, etc.
Sears, Roebuck and Co.
652 Elm Street Phone 3901

Let the Advertiser Know
that your patronage is in response to his advertising in The Christian Science Monitor.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

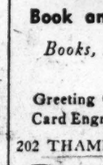
MANCHESTER
(Continued)

Mrs. Edna B. Sargent
Beauty Parlor
Have a permanent now so as to have lovely curls peeking from under your spring hat.
Mr. M. E. Sargent
Plumbing and Supplies
446 HALL STREET Phone 3720-W

See this agency for your
Automobile Insurance
ROBERT S. PERKINS
1178 ELM STREET

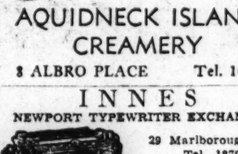
NASHUA

Men's Fine Clothing
Tailored by Fashion Park
Adler Rochester
Timely Clothes
AVARDS
161 MAIN STREET NASHUA, N. H.

PRISCILLA TEA ROOM

Full-Course Dinners
Home-Made Candy and Ice Cream
Nuts Roasted Daily
153 MAIN ST. TEL. 272

Gladden Every Day with Flowers
Hardy Greenhouses
We Telegraph Flowers
Phone 2424-M . . . Night Phone 2424-J

PORTSMOUTH


Range and Fuel Oil
(Metered Service)
Burner Sales and Service
MANNING OIL CO.
Telephone 330

NEW YORK

N. Y. CITY—Manhattan

RE 2-5498 Est. 1837
Watson & Co JEWELERS
3-A MAIDEN LANE NEW YORK
Old Gold and Jewelry Purchased
Estates Liquidated

RHODE ISLAND

NEWPORT

SMITH'S
CANDY SHOP
Formerly Jackson's

168 Thames Street Tel. 3223

CHASE & CHASE
Book and Stationery Store
Books, Stationery, Pictures, Framing
Greeting Cards for All Occasions
Card Engraving and Die Stamping
202 THAMES STREET Tel. 304


Order Your Milk Delivered in Cream Tops. It Costs No More.
AQUIDNECK ISLAND CREAMERY
8 ALBRO PLACE Tel. 1068

INNES
NEWPORT TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE

29 Marlborough St.
Tel. 1870
Office Supplies

William B. Scott & Co., Inc.
Hardware, Paints, Oils, Glass, Brushes, Garden and Greenhouse Supplies
Sole Agents for Coldwell Lawn Mowers
8 and 10 BROADWAY Telephone 1046

The New Boston Store
KING-McLEOD CO.
Newport's Most Modern Dept. Store
153 Thames Street Tel. 2300

EDWARD C. WALSH
Houseware
China and Glass Gift Furniture
Stove Repairs Furniture Rugs
30-32 MARLBOROUGH STREET
Telephone 758

The Aquidneck National Bank of Newport
Offices:
286 Thames St. and 38 Washington Sq.

PROVIDENCE

MAELLVERN FARM
Pure Grade A Raw Milk

W. H. GREENE
OAKLAWN, R. I. Telephone Valley 845-J
Visitors Welcome

Imperial Fur Shop
Your Old Fur Coat Restyled Into a New 1938 Cape
We will gladly Call at your home
TEL. DE. 4636
For $7.50 Lining only $ included
334 Westminster St., Kinsley Bldg.

RHODE ISLAND

WICKFORD

The Wickford Garage
SUNOCO TYDOL
TEXAS ESSO
GREASING WASHING
Spotless Rest Rooms
Dock and Water Front Service
"At the Bridge" Wickford, R. I.

VERMONT

BRATTLEBORO

Barrows Coal Co., Inc.
High Grade Coal
Range and Furnace Oils
Tel. 952 Brattleboro, Vt.

VIRGINIA

NEWPORT NEWS

Your Wedding and Graduating Gifts Should Come From
BARCLAY & SONS
Jewelers
Certified Gemologists
2912 WASHINGTON AVE.

SANFORD & CHARLES
Virginia Ave. and 35th St.
Kamo Coal and Fuel Oil
New Spring Casual Coats
$16.95
NACHMAN'S
32 Street and Washington Ave.

NORFOLK

Quality Furniture at Popular Prices
Willis FURNITURE COMPANY
Granby Street, Corner Main

RICHMOND

GRIGGS' BAKERIES
Belmont and Cary Harrison and Main
4-9824 5-6261
618 N. Lombardy Street
17611
Temptin Variety of Baked Products
TRY OUR COFFEE CAKES

"Richmond's Leading Jewelers"
SCHWARZSCHILD Brothers
Broad at Second Richmond, Va.

F. W. DABNEY & CO.
Broad at Fifth
ARCH-PRESERVER SHOES
for Men
ENNA JETTICK { 5.00 / 6.00 }
for Women
"You need no longer be told that you have an expensive foot"
BROOKS SHOE STORE
YOUR HUMPTY DUMPTY SHOPPE
4 Doors West of Byrd Theatre. Dial 4-9927
Shoes for the Entire Family
THE JARMAN
"FRIENDLY" SHOE
FOR MEN

The Ewart Cafeterias
112-113 NORTH FIFTH STREET
112-114 Market St. Norfolk, Va.
522 13th St., N. W. Washington, D. C.
Excellent Food at Moderate Prices

West End Market
SUNNY SOUTH FOOD STORE
FRESH MEATS, VEGETABLES
117 NO. ROBINSON ST. Dial 5-9149

Bon Ami
TRADE MARK
"Hasn't Scratched Yet"

ROANOKE


MILK BUTTER
ICE CREAM
Clover Creamery Co., Inc.
ROANOKE, VA.

FOOT SAVER SHOES
— New Short Back Last —
"Fit the Foot in Motion"
PROPST-CHILDRESS CO.

Rutrough's, Inc.
Hickey-Freeman Clothes
"Fashions for Men"
PONCE DE LEON BUILDING

WEST VIRGINIA

HUNTINGTON

The ANDERSON NEWCOMB Co.
HUNTINGTON'S
Oldest and Largest Department Store
927 Third Avenue Phone 7101

WEST VIRGINIA

HUNTINGTON
(Continued)

Princess
Ladies' Ready-to-Wear Millinery
911 THIRD AVENUE

Canada

ALBERTA

CALGARY

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Calgary M 2856
9:00 a. m.-5:00 p. m.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Hudson's Bay Company
"THE BAY"
Specialists in Clothes and Footwear
For Boys and Girls

JENKINS' GROCETERIA LTD.
"Operating Retail Stores Throughout Alberta"
ALBERTA LAUNDRY
Launderers, Cleaners, Dyers
Try Our "Thrifty Service"
6c per pound
PHONE R-2051
730 2ND AVE., WEST Calgary
Milk—Cream—Buttermilk
Hail Driver or Phone M 4686
UNION MILK CO., Ltd.
"Union" Is Strength

Phone M 4344 *Estimates Given*
CROSSLAND & BEALE LTD.
DECORATORS
WALLPAPER and PAINTS
City Hall Corner

EDMONTON

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 81515
9 to 12 daily.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
TIN SMITH ROOFING

No Job Too LARGE or SMALL
ALL WORK GUARANTEED

McKAY and JOHANNSON
11011 Jasper Ave. Phone 25 206

New Method Laundry & Dry Cleaners
11060 JASPER AVE.
Phones 26114, 26115

Edmonton's Quality Furniture Store
NATIONAL HOME FURNISHERS LTD.
2136 Jasper Ave. Edmonton

Edmonton's Leading Shoe Store
Quality Shoes That Are New
X-Ray fitting on all purchases
Sterling Shoes Ltd.
10150 Jasper Avenue Edmonton

Smarter Fashions at Moderate Prices
JOHNSTONE WALKER LIMITED
Hudson's Bay Company
SPRING FASHIONS AT THE "BAY"
The season's smartest at prices within the reach of everyone.

LAMB BROS.
"Shoemakers Since Boyhood"
We pay return postage on all repair work mailed to us if over $1.00
9936 Jasper Ave. Edmonton

MANITOBA

WINNIPEG

Red & White Chain Stores
Preference given to Made-in-Canada goods. Operated co-operatively. Sponsored and operated in Western Canada by
Western Grocers Limited
Head Office, Winnipeg, Canada
"By every test the very best"
CITY DAIRY
Limited
MILK CREAM BUTTER
Hail Driver or Phone 87 647
SANITONE EXPERTS
QUINTON DYE WORKS LIMITED
Phone 42 361
CLEANERS, DYERS, FURRIERS

SEE NEXT PAGE

MANITOBA

WINNIPEG (Continued)

For information regarding other local and national advertisers phone 92-912 10 to 12 a. m. daily
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Listen in to The "Bay" Food Forum

Broadcast over CJRC at 10:10 a.m. every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday in March. Bridget Cook will tell you all about meats and their uses in Menu Planning.

Hudson's Bay Company

ST. BONIFACE CREAMERY
MILK CREAM BUTTER
Phone 201 114
A. W. Butler, *Sales Manager*

ONTARIO

HAMILTON

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 2-3320 9 a. m. - 9 p. m. daily.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Province-Wide Distribution



Everyone's Friend

Silverwood's DAIRY PRODUCTS

Jersey Milk, Safe Milk, Home Milk, Cream, Buttermilk, Creamery Butter, Ice Cream, all flavors, and special creations.

Also
Evaporated Milk, Condensed Whole Milk, Powdered and Condensed Milk, Powdered Buttermilk.

QUALITY—SERVICE
We Aim to Be Worthy
PLANTS LOCATED AT

London, Kitchener, Toronto, St. Catharines, Hamilton, Peterborough, Windsor, Brantford, Chatham, Stratford, Sarnia, Guelph, Woodstock, Elmira, Lucknow, North Bay, Sudbury, Cayuga, Cargill



ROBINSON'S Home Service

will gladly suggest new ideas for the Spring Decorating of your home.

Estimates Submitted Without Any Obligation
—Call 7-4411



Acme Farmers Dairy Ltd.
Milk
Cream—Butter
Ice Cream
New Telephone Number 4/2887

JAMES TASKER
Haberdasher and Clothier
64 KING STREET E.
Importers Burberry Coats, English Gloves, Woolen Socks, Sweaters, Gowns, Irish Poplin Ties, Christy's and Moore's Hats.

MORRIS
Gift & Leather Shop Ltd.
LADIES' HAND BAGS and TRAVELLING GOODS, etc.
97 KING STREET EAST
Directly Opp. Connaught Hotel

For Insured and Guaranteed
DRY CLEANING
TRY
A. Parker & Son
Cleaners and Dyers
184 King St., East Hamilton, Ontario
Phone 2-4615

LONDON

For information regarding local and national advertisers tel. Fairmont 218 Hours: 9 a. m.-5 p. m. daily
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

"SUPERTEST"
TRADE MARK
Superior Products that cost no more than the ordinary kind. Service that brings you back again and again.
Stations throughout Ontario and Quebec
SUPERTEST PETROLEUM CORP., LTD.
Phone our Service Stations
re guaranteed DOMINION TIRES for all motor cars. Prices, trade-in *allowances* and our *service* will please you.
Wonderful THREE Combination

Ontario Furniture, Ltd.
HOMEFURNISHERS
For forty years this store has been recognized as *the Furniture House of Western Ontario*
228-230 DUNDAS STREET Phone Met 1179

ONTARIO

LONDON (Continued)

Cairncross & Lawrence *Limited*
Chemists and Druggists
Experts in
Kodak Photography
SIX STORES

Cliff Robinson
Quality Meats, Provisions
For early service phone your order the night before to the nearest of our four stores.

202 Dundas	Met 7 11
613 Dundas	Fair 970
729 Richmond	Met 167
77 Wharncliffe	Met 4568

Middlesex Motors, Ltd.
Ford
60 employees. Fender and Body Bumping Repair all cars. "Noted for service."
447 Talbot St. at Queens Ave. Met. 1840

AYLMER LAUNDRY and DRY CLEANERS
Try Our Thrifty Service
All flat work finished.
Shirts with This Service, 10c each
487 Richmond Street Met 5100

PARKLEY CLOTHES
Canada's Finest High Grade Suits and Overcoats made to your order.
Sold by
CUMMING
The Clothier
LONDON. STRATFORD. GALT

AGNEW-SURPASS SHOE STORES LIMITED
New Spring Styles for All the Family
SHOES. HOSIERY
226 DUNDAS STREET Met. 5235

DELICIOUS
Canada Bread
OVER 100 VARIETIES
of Cakes and Sweet Goods
DELIVERED FRESH DAILY
E. D. Redfearn Mgr. Met. 944

Smallman & Ingram Limited
Western Ontario's Big Department Store
for Prompt, Courteous Service

OTTAWA

For information regarding other local and national advertisers, phone 6-6934-J —9 to 12 daily, except Saturday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

PRODUCERS DAIRY
MILK
CREAM
ICE CREAM
BUTTER
Phone 2-4281

The Great Forest Section of Western Canada
DEVLINS
FURS
Men's Apparel
Women's Apparel
76 SPARKS STREET

The label of good shopping value
Fisher
The Shop of Fashion Craft
Burberry overcoats and other fine winter clothing for men. A lively boys' department.
110-112 SPARKS STREET

McINTOSH & WATTS
China, Crystal
Novelties
245 Bank Street 2-6383

Masson's
R. Masson & Son Limited
FINE SHOES and HOSIERY

THE CITIZEN PUBLISHING CO., LTD.
invites readers of the Monitor who wish to support an Ottawa daily newspaper to subscribe for
The Ottawa Evening Citizen

Maxwell's *Hairdressers*
133 Sparks Street 2-3773
78 Bank Street 2-4702

TORONTO

For information regarding local and national advertisers, telephone Howard 7252 Hours: 1-5 p. m. daily
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
5 Direct Phones KI. 3121
J. & W. R. SCOTT LIMITED
FINE GROCERIES, MEATS AND FISH
Ask for Our Weekly Letter and Price Bulletin
Dupont Street at Davenport

Miss Puritan Says:
Why not have my routeman call for your laundry and drycleaning?
Call me at KINGSDALE 5171
Puritan Laundress & Drycleaning Service
293 BRUNSWICK AVENUE

ONTARIO

TORONTO (Continued)

Custom-Made Gloves
For Street, Dress and Sport Wear. Belts and Bags to Match. Gloves Repaired, Leather Coats Altered and Repaired. Special Gloves Made to Order.

EARL GLOVE MFG. COMPANY
982 YONGE ST. MI. 5511

MEN'S SHIRTS
The shirt makes the man, and our shirts make men feel and look better. Test our shirt service.
LLOYDBROOK 2161.

TORONTO LAUNDERERS AND DRY CLEANERS

Always Ask for
CANADA BREAD
"The Quality Goes In Before the Name Goes On"

Character Clothes for Women
Ira-Berg *Limited*
1484 Yonge Street, Toronto



Madamoiselle Mignon Beauty Salon
LYndhurst 6962
256½ Runnymede Road

HELEN SIMPSON *Flowers*
2518 Yonge St. at St. Clemens Ave.
MOhawk 3000 City Wide Delivery
Lancaster, Bird & Lancaster
UPHOLSTERERS, DECORATORS AND CABINETMAKERS
Have Your Work Done by Experts
"It Costs No More" Estimates Free
HU. 5833 3407 YONGE

Callow Brothers
STATIONERS PRINTERS
OFFICE SUPPLIES
Telephone Waverley 1856
COR. ADELAIDE AND VICTORIA STS. TORONTO

It costs no more than just "Any Milk"
Caulfield's
SELECTED GRADE MILK
is satisfying more than 30,000 Toronto users
PHONE US TO CALL
DONLANDS DAIRY LIMITED
Richer and Better Dairy Products
Phone
Head Office Ge 1145 North End MO 1179

STOP & SHOP
Choice Meats, Fruits and Vegetables, Quality Groceries
Cash and Carry

Ellen Bradley's Grill
7 Adelaide East
FOR BREAKFAST, LUNCH OR DINNER AND BANQUETS

INSURANCE
Fire, Burglary, Car
VERA H. IRWIN
ME. 1714 434 Palmerston Blvd.

The Hoodleigh
CAFETERIAS
RESTAURANTS
SODA FOUNTAINS
Toronto
Complete Life Assurance Service
Family Income, Retirement Income, Educational, Child's Insurance, Annuities
S. M. WICKENS C. L. U.
ELgin 5141 60 Victoria St.

WINDSOR

ESTABLISHED 1910 Dial 3-2458
Warren the Cleaner Limited
Office and Plant
464 Crawford Avenue, Windsor, Ont.

MONTREAL

For information regarding local and national advertisers phone Wilbank 3636 9 A. M.-5 P. M., Daily
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

SPRING FURS
Silver Fox Neckpieces
Capes and Coatees
Made to Order
A. PICHET
Wilbank 6111
2170 St. Catherine St. W.

QUEBEC

MONTREAL (Continued)

SHOP
Morgan's
When in Montreal
A Quality Store for 94 Years and A Quality Store Still
HENRY MORGAN & CO. Limited

Canada's Finest FURS Since 1837
Holt, Renfrew & COMPANY LIMITED
Sherbrooke at Mountain
MONTREAL
also
Quebec, Toronto, Winnipeg

"Montreal's Quality Store for Men"
BURBERRY COATS
English Haberdashery
Hats, Shoes and Clothes
Max Beauvais
385 St. James Street W.

You'll Enjoy Shopping at
Simpson's
Montreal's Favorite Shopping Centre
- Women's and Children's Wear
- Men's Clothing and Furnishings
- Fine Linens - China - Sporting Goods

THRIFT-STOP-SHOP
Meats
Groceries
Fruits, Vegetables
Use the Phone—We Deliver



ELMHURST MILK
Cream—Butter
Chocolate Drink
Eggs
DEXTER 8401

EASTER GIFTS
bought from HEIM'S are always much appreciated. A wonderful variety of HANDKERCHIEFS, SCARVES, GUEST TOWELS and other linens are now ready for your inspection.
JUL. HEIM
1420 Drummond St. LA. 5098

FLOWERS
A Name and Address Worth Remembering for QUALITY, VALUE, SERVICE
MISS CAIRNS
1251 McGill College Avenue, Montreal
Phone LAncaster 7438
Member Florist Telegraph Delivery Association

SPRING FURS
Foxes, Sables and Capes
JAY WOLFE, INC.
MANUFACTURING FURRIERS
Lancaster 1029-0929 1193 Phillips Square

AGNEW-SURPASS SHOE STORES LIMITED
1111 St. Catherine West
FOOTWEAR
Moderately Priced
from $3.00 to $7.50
Hosiery—69c and 75c

SASKATCHEWAN

REGINA

Purity Milk, Butter Ice Cream
PURITY DAIRY, LTD.
Phone 7641 Regina

Crown Bakery Ltd.
BAKERY PRODUCTS
Phone 93196 Regina

SASKATOON

OK ECONOMY STORES OK
QUALITY FOOD
at
ECONOMICAL PRICES
Hudson's Bay Company
You can always buy with confidence at the "Bay"

European Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/5 a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information. Clarence House, 4, Central Buildings, Westminster, London, S. W. 1. Tel. Whitehall 9691.

Those answering advertisements where Box Numbers are used have the privilege of posting to the Monitor's monomark address and letters addressed to Box ... BCM/CSM, London, are ensured prompt delivery to the Monitor office.

ARTISTS

MODELLING taught privately by exhibitor Royal Academy and Paris Salon. Write Box W-1004 BCM/CSM, London.

BOARD AND RESIDENCE

LONDON LEXHAM HALL
42, Lexham Gardens, W. 8. Western 1201. Commander S. H. Morres, R. N. Resident Proprietor. Large sunny rooms. QUIET. Modern appointments.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

SECRETARIAL staff; reliable permanent or temporary supplied; introductions free to employers. H. CRAIG-KELLY, LTD., 20 Moorgate, London, E. C. 2. Mbt. 3180.

FLATLETS

LONDON SLOANE ST.
5 WILBRAHAM PL. Beautifully furnished single and double rooms, or suites, with hot and cold water and electric fires (some have telephone). All the comforts of a private house. Full service. Meals served in rooms as required. Quiet, yet central, opposite Christian Science church, one minute underground and buses. Moderate terms. SLO 6433.

FLATS TO LET

LONDON, Kensington, 61 Lancaster Rd., W. 11—Self-contained unfurnished flat: 2 large ground floor rooms and small kitchen, bathroom, etc.; newly decorated; all modern conveniences; rent £80 per annum inclusive. Keys at RIDER & SONS, 132, Ladbroke Grove, W. 10.

LONDON, Kensington, 12 Bassett Road, W. 10—Self-contained unfurnished first floor flat, four rooms and bathrom, etc., power, Ascot water heater; all modern conveniences; rent £100 per annum inclusive; garage if required. Keys at RIDER & SONS, 132, Ladbroke Grove, W. 10.

LONDON W. 8.—Furnished, from middle May for about 3 months; three bedrooms, two reception, kitchen, bathroom, 2 lavatories, C. H. W.; service available. Close Christian Science church; convenient theatres, shops. Rent 6 gns. p. w. Box W-990, BCM/CSM, London.

LONDON W7 Grosvenor House—Service flat, reception, double bedroom, kitchenette, unfurnished; £350 inclusive; furnished 8 gns. LADY TAMASU.

FLATS WANTED

LONDON—Required June next, ground floor flat or maisonette; 4 rooms, 1 large kitchen and bath; hot water; convenient City and West End; £100. Box W-991, BCM/CSM, London.

FLORISTS

KENSINGTON GARDENS FLORIST
139 Church Street, London, W. 8 Park 9308
Fresh Flowers Courteous Service
Flowers for All Occasions

KAY NORTON — Choice cut flowers; bowls and baskets and floral designs of all kinds. 1 The Mall, Notting Hill Gate, London. BAY 0411.

HOME SHARING

ESHER, Surrey — Lady desires another to share home; separate bathroom; nice garden, garage; half hour's journey from house to Waterloo. Box W-1001, BCM/CSM, London.

HOUSES FOR SALE

BICKLEY, Kent—Well-built freehold house, 5 bedrooms, dressing-room, 3 sittingrooms, garage, garden; near bus; suitable conversion into flats. C. White House, Denbridge Road.

LESLIE MINNIS & CO., A. A. I.
26 BOND ST., EALING, W. 5 TEL. 2127
Auctions Surveys, Valuations, Rents collected. Houses and flats for occupation or investment.

LONDON—Detached house, freehold; 5 reception, 6 bedrooms (H. and C. in 4), modern bathroom; e. l., gas, central heating, garage; good garden; £1450. "Marlowes," Crown Hill, Norwood (Streatham 7270).

LONDON, Putney—Modern house, 2 reception rooms, 6 bedrooms, kitchen, scullery, bathroom, etc. Write to GAIRDNER, 239 Upper Richmond Road, S. W. 15.

HOUSE MORTGAGES

HOMEBUYERS ASSOCIATION LTD.
CIT. 1602/3. 17 Queen St., London, E. C. 4
Four per cent new mortgages (also transfers). Decease cancels mortgage.

HOUSES TO LET

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Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.



Buildin'

Oh, what is you buildin' fo', brudder?
Is you buildin' fo' wealth or fame?
Or is you jes' buildin' for' buildin's sake,
'Cause you'se used to de buildin' game?

Oh, what is you buildin' fo', brudder?
To help udder folks along?
Den you'se buildin' up fo' eternity
An' dere's sho' to be joy in yo' song!

—Minny M. H. Ayers

Quotation for Today

MEN may doubt what you say, but they will believe what you do.

—ANON

Puzzle Corner

Conducted by Puzzlesmith

["Hints for Solving Cryptograms" will be forwarded free on receipt of stamped, addressed envelope sent to Puzzlesmith, care of The Christian Science Monitor.]

Cryptogram

It's a fact—. (*) Denotes proper names. With no more hint than this, how long will it take you to crack this cryptogram?

US ABCSC SDF *GHUSFI *CSJSFC *KBLFNHQFHS JRBGS FUKDS SDBGCJHI IBOOJNC J PFJN SB UOOGQUHJSF SDF *CSJSGF BX *OURFNSP UH *HFT *PBNV *DJNRBN.

A Charade

This is shared by W. P. K. of Des Moines, Iowa.

My first is in port, but not in ham;
My second's in oyster, but not in clam;
My third is in pond, but not in lake;
My fourth is in hand, but not in shake;
My fifth is in eye, but not in wink;
My whole is a flower that is red, white, or pink.

Letter Changing

This is shared by a Quincy, Mass., reader. Following the usual rules, try changing TIME to HOUR in 6 moves.

A Problem

W. P. K. also shares this problem. A customer presented a check for $63 to the teller, which the teller agreed to cash at its face value. The customer designated that he wanted six bills, neither more nor less, and not including any one-dollar pieces of currency. If it were not for the latter stipulation, three twenties and three ones would do the trick. What six bills did the teller give him, not including any ones, but totaling sixty-three dollars?

Fun With Synonyms

This list is shared by an Osage City, Kansas, reader:

1	flexible	gigantic	
2	high	depressed	
3	low	elastic	1
4	sparing	untutored	
5	greedy	servile	/
6	busy	plump	
7	stout	frugal	
8	ignorant	avaricious	
9	huge	lofty	
10	menial	industrious	

(Answers Appear On This Page)

Current Events Quiz

(Answers)

1. President Smetona accepted the resignations of Premier Tubelis and his Cabinet following bitter opposition to Lithuania's yielding to Poland's ultimatum for the restoration of diplomatic relations. Chief Army Chaplain Mironas formed a new government.
2. Secretary of the Department of Public Welfare.
3. "Ja" ("Yes") on uniting with Germany.
4. There will be none "for the rest of this year at least."
5. President Roosevelt has dismissed Chairman Morgan for "contumacy," and the Senate has voted for a joint inquiry into all the charges.
6. No; although Britain has pledged aid to France.
7. Representatives of 160 of the largest hotels and 60,000 workers signed an arbitration pact, which insures the peaceful settlement of labor disputes.
8. The United States wishes proof that the gas will not be used in war flying.
9. Yes; according to the Osservatore Romano, the Pope has made two appeals to General Franco, urging "moderation."
10. No; collections for the first 21 days showed a rise of 5.1 per cent.
11. $2,214,007.
12. $447,808,555, the largest sum asked in 18 years.
13. Flat rejection.
14. Sears, Roebuck.
15. No; President Cardenas has assured industry that the expropriation of foreign-owned oil properties was "exceptional," and that no similar measure is in prospect against other business.

Reality

The ideal life, the life of full completion, haunts us all. We feel the thing we ought to be beating beneath the thing we are.—Phillips Brooks.

Double 'Operation'

If you can squeeze a laugh out of a trouble, as often as not you will draw its sting at the same time.—Anon.

Pages From the Monitor Camera Club's Japanese Album



Monitor Camera Club From Lorne Huycke, Long Beach, Calif.

A Sun-Showered Valley at Kamikochi



Volcanic Yakedake, With Its Veil of Sulphur Smoke



Nagoya Castle, Landmark of Feudal Days

In Lighter Vein

A Minor Role

"Are you the celebrated lion tamer?"

"No, I only comb the lions and clean their teeth."—Barnes and Mortlake Herald.

Good Work If You Can Get It

"I took my daughter to church for the first time. When the collection plate was passed by the usher she exclaimed, 'My doesn't that man make a lot of tips!'"—Letter to Philadelphia Inquirer.

One for the Store

From a Chicago department store advertisement in a newspaper, listed under "Best Sellers and Savings"—"Mathematics for the Millions," another popular favorite. Reg. $3.75. . . . Today $3.98.—June Provinces in Chicago Tribune.

Not to Be Outdone

The story goes that Andrew Lang, essayist and historian, wrote to Israel Zangwill, the novelist, asking him to take part in an author's reading for the benefit of a charity.

He received in reply the following laconic message: "If A. Lang will—I. Zangwill."

"Let Ma Do It"

The little boy was evidently a firm believer in the old adage, "Of two evils choose the lesser." Turning the corner at full speed, he collided with the minister.

"Where are you running to, my little man?" asked the minister.

"Home!" panted the boy. "Ma's going to spank me."

"What!" gasped the astonished minister. "Are you so eager to have your mother spank you that you run home?"

"No," shouted the boy over his shoulder as he resumed his homeward flight, "but if I don't get there before Pa, he'll do it!"

Gospel Harmony

One of Dr. Macknight's parishioners, a humorous blacksmith who thought his pastor's writing of books a sad waste of time, being asked if the doctor was at home, answered, "Na, na, he's away to Edinbro' on a useless job." (The doctor had gone off to the printers with his laborious and valuable work, "The Harmony of the Four Gospels.")

Upon being asked what this useless work might be which engaged the minister's time and attention, the blacksmith replied, "He's gone to make four men agree who never fell out!"

Jest a Minute



"I thought it might improve my alphabet soup if I brushed up a bit."

Current Events Quiz

A Test to Enable Readers to Review the News

1. Why did the Lithuanian Cabinet resign on March 24?
2. What new U. S. Cabinet post is to be established by the federal reorganization bill?
3. How have Roman Catholics been instructed to vote in the Austrian plebiscite?
4. What is the prediction of U. S. Ambassador Kennedy (Britain) regarding the possibility of a European war?
5. What has been the upshot of the TVA charges and counter-charges?
6. Has Britain promised aid to Czechoslovakia in event she is invaded?
7. What "momentous step" toward industrial peace was taken in New York on March 23?
8. Why has the shipment of helium (for Zeppelins) to Germany been held up by Secretary Ickes?
9. Is it true that the Vatican has asked General Franco to curb his bombing of Spanish cities?
10. Have Federal income taxes for March, 1938, been less than for March, 1937?
11. How much was the bill sent by the United States to Japan for the sinking of the Panay?
12. What appropriation is Congress asked to make for a larger United States Army?
13. What was Brazil's action on Berlin's effort to regain free Nazi activities in Brazil?
14. What large mail-order concern enjoyed during 1937 its best sales and profits year?
15. Does the expropriation of foreign oil properties in Mexico presage seizure of other foreign-owned industries?

(Detailed Answers Appear Elsewhere on This Page)

Did You Ever Wonder

What the Difference Is Between Plants and Animals?

It is easy enough to tell the differences between a cow in the pasture and the clover or bluegrass she may be eating. It is not quite such an obvious and simple matter to tell why a moss is a plant but a sponge is an animal. Indeed, for centuries even the naturalists themselves classed such creatures as the coral and the sponge as sea plants; and even today



there are one-celled creatures claimed by some to be plants and by others to be animals.

A noted natural scientist once observed sagely that "plants are animals that have made a business of standing still." That distinction is helpful, for most animals do have powers of voluntary locomotion, and most plants do not; but the rule does not cover all cases. The sponge and coral are pretty generally stationary animals, while on the other hand, some plants have a definite, though limited, sort of movement.

Perhaps the most dependable way to determine whether an object under observation is a plant or an animal is to watch it at feeding time.

Plants, in general, take their food from the air, soil, and water in the form of gases and chemicals. From these substances the plant then builds sugar, starch, and other carbon compounds. Happily for the animal kingdom, these plant food-makers prepare more carbon compounds than they need for their own immediate life and growth. And it is this accumulated store of sugar, starch, etc., which provides food for a large share of the animal world.

Animals, on the other hand, do not take substances low in the chemical scale and build them into higher compounds. They eat foods which are already built up into starches, sugars, proteins, fats, carbohydrates, etc.

This eating rule for distinguishing between plants and animals, also has its exceptions. The fungi, which include mushrooms, are a class of plants which do not manufacture their own food, but take their nourishment from other plants, living or dead. The plant called Venus fly-trap also violates the eating rule, for it depends in part on insects for nourishment, as though feeling that turn-about is fair play, considering the numbers of animals which depend on plants for their food.—W. P. Keasbey.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"



How It Began

Hubbard Woods, Ill.

One day, immediately following the wedding of a daughter, an unusual letter was received by a woman whose interests and affections extended far beyond her home circle. It was from a man in the Missouri State Penitentiary, asking for a contribution to help purchase a saxophone so that he could play in the prison band.

In reply to the inquiry why such a letter should be addressed particularly to her, a frank admission was made that it was because he had read of her daughter's wedding in the Chicago newspapers.

A contribution was forwarded and a friendly correspondence began.

For the first time since commitment to prison William became one of those eagerly receiving letters from "outside." Worthwhile periodicals were also a gift from this new friend; and hope, faith, and courage dawned for William. His regeneration began.

His change was promptly noted by those in authority, and he became a "trusty"—one on whom the warden could depend to help his associates practice self-discipline. This good news was forwarded to William's benefactor by friends who called often at the prison.

Although his sentence was "fifteen years to life," he was recommended for parole. But much to the surprise of everyone, William did not care to be paroled. He had found that "stone walls do not a prison make"; and, as he confided to the authorities, he had never before been so happy, never had felt he was learning or progressing as he was there, and was content to remain. After further conferences, however, he realized that he should again take his place "outside" and assume responsibility of citizenship.

William is now married, has two lovely children, and through the past seven years has been one of those regularly employed. It all seemed to begin with an incident—a letter that was answered, not scornfully tossed into the wastebasket.

Pronunciation Of Proper Names In the News

Pronunciations in this feature are provided for the exclusive use of The Christian Science Monitor by the publishers of Webster's New International Dictionary, Second Edition, copyright 1934, by G. & C. Merriam Company.

Balodis, Gen. Janis (yä'-nĭs bäl'-wä-dĭs) — New Vice-Premier of Latvia, who retains his positions of Vice-President and Minister for War.

Blum, Léon (lā'-ôn' blōōm'); the pronunciation blŭm given in early printings of the dictionary has been corrected to blōōm)—French Premier.

Christof, Hans (häns' krĭs'-tôf)—New Governor of the Province of Tyrol, Austria.

Dieckhoff, Hans (häns' dēk'-hôf)—German Ambassador to the United States.

Federzoni, Luigi (lōō-ē'-jē fā'-dĕr-tsō'-nē) — President of Italian Senate, who has been named by Premier Mussolini as President of the Royal Academy of Italy.

***Gulbis, Vilis** (vĭl'-lĭs gōōl'-bĭs)—Minister of Interior in Latvia.

Keppler, Wilhelm (vĭl'-hĕlm kĕp'-lĕr)—German State Secretary.

Maisky, Ivan (ē-vän' mĭ'-skē) —Soviet Ambassador to London.

Melchior, Lauritz (lou'-rĭts mĕl'-kĭ-ôr) — Danish tenor of the Metropolitan Opera.

Skujenieks, Margers (mär'-gĕrs skōō'-yĕn-ē-äks)—New Director of the State Statistical Department in Latvia, transferred from Vice-Premiership.

Széll, József (yō'-zhĕf sāl') —Hungarian Minister of Interior.

From the Gazetteer of Webster's New International Dictionary, Second Edition:

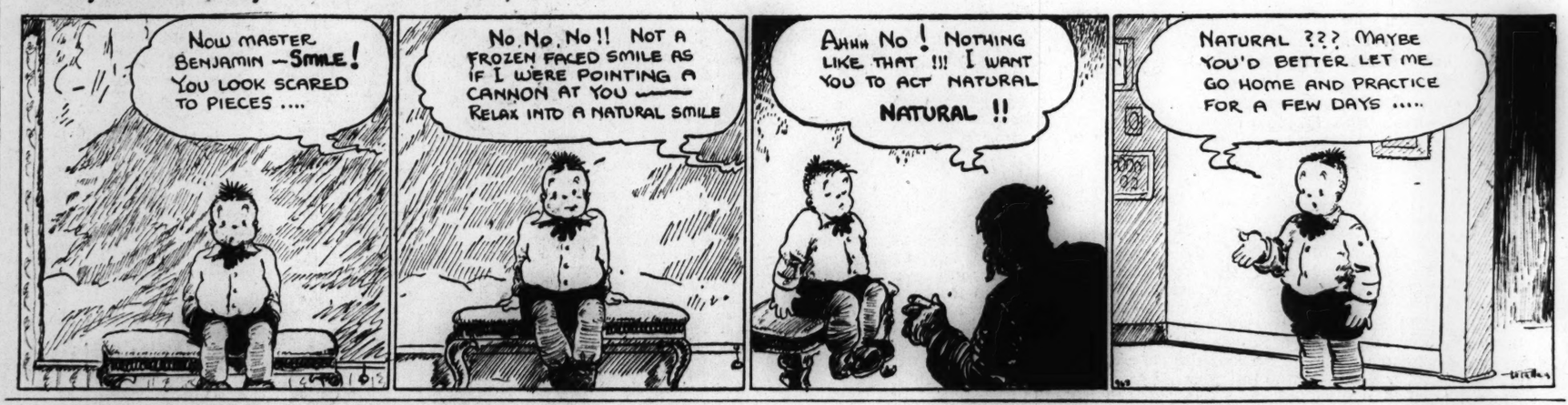
Kaunas (kou'-näs) — Capital of Lithuania.

Vilna (vĕl'-nä) — Ancient Lithuanian capital, occupied by Poles since Oct. 9, 1920.

Key: ăle, chăotic, câre, ădd, ăccount, ârm, ăsk, sofâ; ēve, hēre, ēvent, ĕnd, silĕnt, makĕr; īce, ĭll, charĭty; ōld, ōbey, ôrb, ŏdd, sŏft, cŏnnect; fōōd, fo͝ot; out, oil; cūbe, ūnite, ûrn, ŭp, circŭs, menū; chair; go; sing; then, thin; nat'ure, verd'ure; K=ch in G. ich, ach; bow; yet; zh=z in azure.

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*The Naturalist*

By LE PELLEY



The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Strike Settled*

By CARMACK



Puzzle Corner Answers

Cryptogram: It costs the United States Government about eight thousand dollars a year to illuminate the Statue of Liberty in New York Harbor.

A Charade: Peony.

Letter Changing: Time, tome, tore, tort, tout, tour, hour.

A Problem: Four twos, a five, and a fifty-dollar bill.

Fun With Synonyms: flexible—elastic; high—lofty; low—depressed; sparing—frugal; greedy—avaricious; busy—industrious; stout—plump; ignorant—untutored; huge—gigantic; menial—servile.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, MARCH 28, 1938 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

The Economics of Peace

WHAT is being done about peace? All the world believes what Secretary of War Woodring said the other day: That another world war would "prove universally disastrous—to victor, to vanquished and to neutral." What is the world doing to stop another war? The most visible effort is a rearmament race which would, in proportion, make another war four times as destructive as the last. And like matches thrown into that heap of explosives are the bitter denunciations of peoples with differing race or political systems. Added source of sparks is the friction of continued economic strife.

These things seem all to make for war. Against them the forces of peace appear weak and disorganized. Yet positive efforts are under way which if adequately supported offer the world the hope of peace. Basic are active endeavors to put understanding and good will in place of prejudice and hate. Likewise the lubricant of diplomacy, making adjustments sometimes by distasteful means, may yet enable a dynamic world to carry on without war. And fundamentally improving the situation and removing causes of war are measures for economic demobilization. Last week representatives of forty American peace societies met in Washington to discuss and promote a program for economic peacemaking.

These groups, badly divided on political procedures, were able to unite on an economic program—indicating that economic appeasement is the most feasible place to begin making peace. Here is what this Conference on World Economic Co-operation said about the "key problem" of increasing trade between nations:

> Trade can be called the world's most potent instrument of peaceful change. Abundant trade between nations lessens the economic importance of boundaries; removes most of the causes of complaint about lack of access to raw materials that can justly be made by any state on grounds of peacetime needs; eases tensions over colonies in so far as those tensions are really rooted in economic grievances and are not simply matters of pride and prestige; lessens the likelihood of exploitation of consumers by foreign or domestic monopolies; makes debt payments easier for debtors and more probable for creditors; facilitates thousands of everyday adjustments that in turn prevent the development of social conflict within nations and between nations.

For specific means of increasing trade the conference recommended first the Hull reciprocal treaties, the Van Zeeland program for economic and monetary demobilization and a general pact for economic collaboration. Pointing to the immediate possibilities of a British-American trade agreement the conference report says that a liberal agreement between these two governments whose trade amounts to a quarter of the world's total, would not only "profoundly affect the world economic outlook" but "have a most helpful effect on the world's nerves."

Knowing that excesses of nationalism have driven many countries to seek economic self-sufficiency, these peace groups recognize that such countries would almost as soon give up new guns and planes as permit themselves to become dependent on imports. They understand, too, that in the United States producers who fear the competition of imports will fight the lowering of tariff walls. But they believe that in the democracies at least the economic advantages of increased trade for the nation as a whole can be proved. And if the democracies can prove the benefits of a free economic system they may forestall internal regimentation and gradually win other nations to a freer international system.

The peace societies outline a program of education to win labor, business, agriculture, consumers and geographic regions to appreciate the gains—both economic and pacific—from increased trade. They not only point out the large groups which specifically benefit from the exports which pay for increased imports but urge transition assistance to such producers as may be temporarily injured by imports. This last plan deserves much study.

And the whole program of economic demobilization offers the most practical means for positive peacemaking in a world which is doing too little to prevent another general war.

Folklore for the Future

AN EFFORT is to be made to film many of the ancient customs, crafts and traditional dances of Britain, before these pass away. To preserve for the future the ring of the muffin man's bell, the technique of the flint knapper, symbolic ceremonies, such as that of "beating the bounds," and similar folk material is a worthy object; but it is to be hoped that those responsible for the movement will not confine themselves altogether to recording merely time-honored institutions.

For the importance of such a record consists primarily in the aid that it affords to a reconstruction of the past; and there is much in contemporary existence that is of recent growth, and, for the most part it is to be hoped, ephemeral, but that has, nevertheless, a great significance for those who would understand the conditions under which we live today.

The morning and evening rush for transport of the workers in the cities, the transport itself, housing and working conditions that will inevitably go, routine, methods, utensils—much material of this sort will have vanished tomorrow, and might well be recorded, if only "to point a moral, or adorn a tale"; for the tale is history.

Colonel House

"WHAT is happening in the world today is largely the result of the kind of peace we made in Paris." Col. Edward M. House, whose passing recalls that futile attempt at Versailles to bring peace out of war, wrote these words as a marginal note on a chapter which the author of "The Strangest Friendship in History" submitted to him. That sentence goes to the point of a matter in a way that much of Colonel House's going to and fro in Europe failed to match.

One of the most enigmatical chapters in the history of the United States' participation in the World War is that which deals with the relationship between President Wilson and Colonel House. Wilson appears to have encouraged House in his contacts with European leaders without appreciating the implications of these contacts. Much of the correspondence between the two men is warm with personal regard and respect for each other's point of view, but so full of pleasant generalities that the reader today can sense what room there must have been for misunderstanding when events demanded that these points of view take shape in specific terms.

Yet what a treasure of deep affection was shared by the two can be felt by anyone scanning the record of a long friendship which we cannot surely say was ever broken. At least on House's side it seems not to have been, and he felt that had Wilson's illness not prevented their seeing each other the appearance of a schism might have been erased.

Much blame has been heaped on House for his "meddling" in European affairs. And it is true that much of his own writing as well as that of his critics shows him to have been something of an "innocent abroad." He may have used the same words as the European leaders with whom he talked, but he was unaware of the nuances of meaning between his words and theirs. "Peace" seems to have meant peace to him, whether the Kaiser or Sir Edward Grey was saying it, whereas in neither case did it mean quite that, and in each case meant something very different in the speaker's own mind.

Many Americans were vague about such things in those days, and those who were not preferred to let definitions wait. Colonel House's star ascended in times when Americans were quite sure they should help to make the world safe for democracy. It dulled somewhat as the post-war disillusionment swept the United States. Then, his British background was felt to explain his activities. His father was British and in his father's Texas home many British notables had been entertained, among them Lord Rosebery, George Curzon (afterward Lord Curzon), the Beresfords, the Duke of Westminster.

Today there is some question as to whether Wilson or House should be debited with the fumblings that House's journeys contributed to American diplomacy in the early World War years. But it is clear that an assessment of House's contribution depends largely upon whether one approves or disapproves of America's entry into the World War.

If, as one correspondent of the Round Table, a British Commonwealth quarterly, reports, certain leading Americans are now in a 1915-16 state of mind with regard to Europe, it is possible estimates of Colonel House's adventure in the Europe of 1915-16 will be altered in his favor.

Prices and the Consumer

WHATEVER the diversity of callings in the United States, all Americans are consumers. This realization brought thousands of New Yorkers into Madison Square Garden to support a "low price" rally. The large audience was keenly alert to the fact that low prices are beneficial to the family budget. It also recognized that consumers are potentially the most powerful group in the economy, because of their power to select what producers and retailers they will and will not patronize.

What is greatly to be hoped is that consumers are equally alert to the sound economics represented by low prices, and to the necessity of exercising their power with such moderation that legitimate profits, and therefore general income, will not be jeopardized. Low prices constitute a major means of spreading purchasing power and of inducing volume production and a maximum accumulation of real wealth. A reduction in the price of necessities increases the income of all instead of adding merely to that of one group.

A proper understanding that low prices are good economics as well as good economy should induce consumers to exert their pressure in a continuing and statesmanlike fashion. Consumer rallies have too frequently been summoned as a means of exercising only temporary coercion against merchants when high prices and parlous times have conspired to create a pinch in the purse. The recent rally was no mobilization of merely fulminating consumers; the low price policy was presented by a New York department store. When consumers and merchants agree on their economics in this fashion, there is ground for approval.

A 121 PAGE farm bill will at least keep the farmers quiet until they find out whether they got what they wanted.

'Lines' by Sir Harry Lauder

EVERYBODY knows Sir Harry Lauder, the comedian, whose sudden emergence from seclusion in a radio program the other day was hailed with joy on both sides of the Atlantic. But few people know Sir Harry, the artist. His excursions into the field of art have by no means been few, and yet only the initiated are aware of the artistic side of this versatile man.

Once I spent an hour with him behind the scenes, in his dressing room, and there the curtain was lifted on his backstage activities. On a mirror above his dressing table was a portrait of himself, done in grease paint—a portrait on which he had spent a week of preparation and study. It apparently was his custom upon entering a city for a week's engagement to begin a caricature of himself on glass, and to spend the remainder of his leisure hours in finishing it. The time assigned to art was before a performance, usually when he was in the midst of making up. His portraits, like the characters he portrayed on the stage, were caricatures—caricatures of the baker in one of his songs, or the sailor, or the kilted Highlander who danced to the tune of "I Love a Lassie."

But whatever the picture, he never failed to be faithful to the original. Sir Harry never studied art. His natural aptitude lifted him high above the average in anything he turned his hand to. As a comedian he has won fame. As a singer, he ranks high. As a dancer, his feet are eloquent. A piper of no mean caliber, he occasionally entertains the public with strathspeys and reels on Scotland's national instrument. As an author he has several books and many articles to his credit. Now it looks as if he merits notice as an artist—all this apart from his claims as a golfer and his mild flights into the field of finance.

Only in one branch of art does Sir Harry appear to have omitted to make the most of his opportunity, and that is in musical drama in the talkies. The recent announcement that "Rob Roy" was to be produced in England for the screen recalls the occasion when it was suggested that he should take the leading part in the musical dramatization of Scott's famous novel, and turned it down. He felt he must stick to his songs. What an opportunity for presenting the scenic grandeur of the Highlands—the Trossachs, Loch Lomond, and the stirring story of the daring freebooter.



Drawn by Himself

In his flirtations with pen and crayon, Sir Harry bubbles over with humor. It is a homely humor, the humor of the fireside and the romantic glen. His vogue, his popularity, can, in a great measure, thus be accounted for. His humor rises to the surface when he sings or speaks. "As long as I find you there," he says to his audience, pointing to the box office, "you will find me here"—pointing to the stage. And the public leaps to the wrong conclusion. It jumps to the fiction that he is parsimonious. This fiction arises from his constant references to the alleged thrift of the Scot, which he finds produces an irresistible effect in his jokes. The fact is that many disabled veterans can testify to his generosity.

Perhaps in no less degree does the humor of Sir Harry come out in his drawings than in his songs. His sketches, too, show economy of line just as his jokes show economy of phrase. He has had many imitators, no peers. Once a miner, he can think and act in the mood of the lowly. Successful beyond the dreams of the average vaudeville star, he can and does mingle with ease among the rich of his country. Simple and direct, he has a great tradition behind him. The bulk of that tradition reposes in his songs. All too little is recorded on paper. The drawings on mirrors unfortunately have been of an evanescent character, for apparently no attempt has been made to preserve them. Yet they represent one of the artistic phases of the man, a phase that will not be lost in the dazzling glory of the stage.

In art as in music and song, Sir Harry still sings on. WALTER W. CUNNINGHAM

When Kearny Marched

Book News of the Day

IT HAS been said that Americans began forgetting the Mexican War as soon as it was over, and have continued to forget it ever since. Certainly it has not received its due of attention from the novelists; yet it was an epic series of military exploits, and, in the West, as foolhardy and gallant a crusade as any ever undertaken. The personal experiences of every member of Kearny's ragged Army of the West must have been a romance; not to mention those of the Indians affected, of the Spanish-Americans, and, especially, of the Indian traders and mountain men. It is one of these last that Stanley Vestal, author of the Homeric biography, "Kit Carson: The Happy Warrior of the Old West," and of many other books on the Great Plains, takes as the hero of his REVOLT ON THE BORDER (Boston: Houghton Mifflin. $2).

John Martok's father was a crony of Kit Carson, Jim Bridger, Old Bill Williams, and other knights of the fur trade, who thought nothing of plunging off into 2,000 miles of wilderness among uncertain Indians, with two or three companions and a few pack loads of trade goods and beaver traps; and who were the spearhead of the American penetration of the West. Martok senior had married a Spanish-American woman, and the younger man, caught in Missouri by the declaration of war, was in a dither about the safety of his stepmother and his half brother and sister in Santa Fé. Outtalking the army officers, he secured permission to push on to Bent's Fort; but his program was complicated when an old friend of his father cajoled him into taking along a gallant and charming young Kentucky woman, who was seeking her brother, supposed to be somewhere in New Mexico ahead of the army.

Arrived at Bent's Fort, Martok encountered the girl's worthless husband, who had deserted her to become an equally worthless politician-army officer; moreover, he received orders to remain at the fort. To one used to outwitting Indians, such orders were no problem; but the girl also slipped away and rejoined his party. They reached Santa Fé without incident, in time to witness the grandstand play in which Kearny annexed New Mexico, immediately thereafter marching off to the conquest of California, totally unaware of the rebellion seething under his very nose. But Martok had ways of knowing what was afoot, and Mr. Vestal makes him the instrument to bribe Doña Tules, matriarch of Santa Fé's underworld, thereby frustrating the uprising so far as the Santa Fé region was concerned, and saving New Mexico to the United States. In the north, of course, the tragic attack on Governor Bent and its bloody aftermath went on according to history.

The unworthy husband is disposed of in neat fashion, the girl's brother turns up, and wedding bells are indicated for her and John. The plot is neither novel nor significant; what Mr. Vestal has achieved is a fine background, true in every essential detail, against which moves a splendid pageant of ragged but heroic Missouri volunteers, gallant West Pointers, Spanish-American types, mountain men and traders; notable among these last, the Bent brothers, descendants of that Silas Bent who, according to tradition, led the Boston Tea Party—grand old overlords, whose adobe feudal castle on the upper Arkansas swayed the wild tribes on all the Southern Plains.

K. C. K.

The Wide Horizon

The President's Right-Hand Anonymities

AN INTIMATE MESSAGE FROM WASHINGTON

By Erwin D. Canham

TODAY the Senate is finally voting on the Byrnes reorganization bill. So it seems to be a good moment to draw another veil from History. No feature of the reorganization plan, no feature left in the skeletonized bill, has attracted more attention than the provision for six presidential assistants with "a passion for anonymity." At last, we can tell where the phrase came from. It derived from one of the most interesting men in two continents, and one of the least known.

Louis Brownlow, the veteran newspaper man who headed the committee that prepared the reorganization recommendations, went to London to see how the British Administration was set up. Some wise person told him to go and see Tom Jones. Now, Tom Jones was the first secretary that the British Cabinet ever had. That is, he was "assistant secretary to the Cabinet"—there was no secretary. He held the office until two or three years ago. He would sit in the corner at Cabinet meetings, under this government or that, keeping tabs on what was discussed, what decided. He probably knew more state secrets than any man in the Empire, and told none of them.

Well, Louis Brownlow climbed a lot of stairs and finally came to the obscure back room where Tom Jones had his office. They talked. Mr. Brownlow found Mr. Jones to be a unique repository of information. Struck with amazement, as he was leaving, he said: "Mr. Jones, this is remarkable. I cannot understand why I have never heard of you before."

"Oh," answered Tom Jones, "I suppose it is because I have a passion for anonymity."

"Whee!" cried Louis Brownlow (or something very like "whee!"). "May I use that phrase in my report to the President? It's just the thing to describe the special assistants I think he ought to have?"

* * *

And so a phrase was born, and crossed the Atlantic, and its alien origin has been concealed to this day. A great deal could be written about Tom Jones. He was the Welshman once before described in an Intimate Message, who telephoned vital details about the Rapidan naval conversations across the Atlantic in his soft and cadenced Welsh language. Also, during the Hague Reparations Conference he talked back and forth with a Welsh secretary in Philip Snowden's office. Colloquial Welsh made a splendid and puzzling code.

Speaking of lifting veils from history, this seems a good moment to disclose another unwritten detail which has a certain classic crispness and deserves not to be lost. It concerns another British statesman who wasn't English: J. Ramsay MacDonald. In the April Atlantic Monthly, Mary Arnes Hamilton has a splendid analysis of Mr. MacDonald. If she had known this story, she might well have included it, but only one other man knows the story, as far as we are aware. It was at the Lausanne Reparations Conference, and Prime Minister MacDonald, who presided, was living at that lovely hotel down at Ouchy, from whose balconies one looked over a soft garden, across the azure Lac Leman, to the Dent du Midi and the other Savoy Alps rising theatrically into the skies.

One morning an important member of the British delegation, who told us the story, had stuck his sleepy head outside his window to look at the majestic scene. There, just beneath him, he discovered J. Ramsay MacDonald, in dressing gown, breathing deep and feasting on the mountains. Suddenly Mr. MacDonald, swinging his arms wide and flinging up his handsome head, cried: "The morrrning is mine! The day is for the worrrld!" That, my friend thought, was a fair picture of Mr. MacDonald's approach to public problems in the year 1932—a viewpoint reached after a long career of courage and . . . of contradictions, as well as of great achievement.

But this seems a far cry from Washington of March, 1938. Here, as we have seen, the reorganization bill approaches passage in the Senate. An even more fragmentary bill was passed last year in the House. Now a conference committee will have an extensive job to do, with passage probable in the end. The bill, in the main, is made up of recommendations urged by various Republican Presidents in the past. It has many checks and safeguards, including a separate audit of Executive expenditures by Congress, and the guaranteed independence of the so-called independent agencies.

* * *

Of greatest long-range importance in the week's events were the conclusion of Act One in the Tennessee Valley political drama, and the leadership of the United States in a movement to provide refuge for victims of political or religious persecution, fleeing from Europe in general and Austria in particular.

The TVA issue is now in suspense, until the joint Congressional investigation gets under way or Arthur E. Morgan files suit in the Court of Claims for his salary, which would ultimately lead to a Supreme Court test of the validity of his removal. Since Dr. Morgan announced last week that he questioned the President's authority to remove him, he seemed anxious to prove the point. But he may well wait for the outcome of the investigation to see what his status then becomes. In the meantime, a two-man TVA board is in office, and David E. Lilienthal continues to negotiate for purchase of parts of the private utility empire in the valley—a necessarily long and difficult dicker.

The refugee question, too, is crammed with difficulties. The United States' immigration quota is very limited and hedged about with restrictions so grave as to limit the usefulness of this nation as a refuge to the thousands whose hopes must have been aroused by last week's notice. Unless large funds can be provided for their transport and care, disappointment will be their lot, while on the other hand, internal political campaigns—and perhaps whispering campaigns—seem likely as a result of the President's leadership in the refugee movement.

"The Sea Gull"—Chekhov in a New Translation

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

My usual interest in Mr. L. A. Sloper's reviews is in this case heightened by my connection with "The Sea Gull." As always between critic and reader, there are points in his review that I admire, points where I dissent. On three items, at least, I may be justified, with your kind permission, in writing this letter.

Our part of the world has undoubtedly been too solemn and over-serious about both Chekhov and Ibsen, Chekhov especially. Those who praise and those who blame Chekhov are often apt to think of him as vague, brooding, heavy, or problematic and symbolic by profession. They may cherish or despise what is really only a plaster cast of his warm life. They find humor, if at all, only in the frankly comic spots. But, though the living current underneath is so full and intermingled, the surface of Chekhov is clear, easy and fresh. And everyone who knew him tells how he was always laughing; how he was sensitive, firm where his plays were involved, shy, elusive, and loving laughter.

It is a mistake with "The Sea Gull" of course, as with Dante's poem, to translate "comedy" into our English meaning for the word. But "The Sea Gull," despite its early date among Chekhov's plays, is bathed in wit. All its human life and action is seen tenderly but is bathed in wit. There is a certain witty wholeness to it.

The Lunts have not taken this venture as a mere lark. They have worked tirelessly at it; and one of their chief endeavors has been to avoid the kind of solemn respectful air that is unfair to Chekhov. If they can succeed in this, they will do Chekhov an immense service.

As to the Lunts, or actors in general, remaining their familiar selves, that, obviously, brings on too large a discussion just here. We may note, however, that many of the greatest actors—Bernhardt, for example, or Grasso or Duse—went so far usually as not even to change their make-up in role after role, much less their stage manner, voice, attack, etc.

As to my translation, all the five translations I saw were often identical, and naturally so, the original being what it was. And such a phrase, for instance, as "do any click click," for the young man's shooting himself, is Chekhov. Sorin has not one expression but two which he is forever repeating The translators very often omit these, for fear of being tiresome; but Chekhov intends the repetitions, as creating an effect of physical and mental disorganization.

My problem was not so much to find the meanings, simple, immediate, and as a rule already familiar to us. My problem was to get the lines sayable, and so bring them into the theater, where they belong; and to let Chekhov do things his way, not to keep showing him what would be better.

Boston. STARK YOUNG

Church and State in Germany

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

By a strange, or may I say, favorable coincidence, the same mail which brought me the Monitor containing a front-page article entitled "Reich Criticizes Christian Science" also brought me a letter from my sister, an American like myself, but happily married to a German citizen, and for many years living with him in Germany. I should like to quote from this letter, as it may be of interest to many:

"I wish to reply to your question regarding church policies in Germany. There are ministers in jail here, and many have been put out of jobs. But one cannot use American standards to judge this matter, as the whole church affair is different here than in the U. S. Here church and state are one, that is, all ministers are paid by the state, the same as all other civil service employees. Therefore, the state demands that they be subservient to the state, and this was formerly the case under the Kaiser. No minister formerly would have dared to denounce the Kaiser from the pulpit or to criticize the Government. But many ministers have done this during the past few years, and refuse to regard themselves as in any way loyal to the present Government, and forget that they are being paid by this same Government.

"That services are being held here as formerly, you may see by the daily paper. Such advertisements of the Sunday services, including, you will notice, that of the Christian Science services, appear in the Saturday papers all over Germany, even though the press is severely censored by the Government. If the Government wanted to do away with the church in any way, it certainly would not allow these notices to be published. To my knowledge, all services are quietly conducted and well attended CLARA ALPERS

New York, N. Y.

Disarmament

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Has man ever considered mental disarmament? How about laying aside the daggers of hate, the bombs of selfishness, the poisonous gases of greed and envy, the guns of malice, the bullets of fear, and the machine guns of false pride and self-pity?

(MRS.) MAURINE F. RUSSELL

Denver, Colo.

Britain's Policy of Peace

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

In your comments on the situation brought about by the resignation of Mr. Eden and the policy pursued by the Prime Minister, you seem to ignore the fact that the policy of Mr. Eden as that of Mr. Chamberlain, has always been conducted on the principle that the British Government is not concerned with the form of government of other nations; that is purely the concern of the nations concerned. The main object of the British Government (though not apparently of H. M. opposition) has been, and is, to preserve peace. In your editorial comments you make one true statement, that the first essential is the preservation of peace. Anyone who saw anything of the last world war will be heartily in agreement with that, more especially as a future war would be far more destructive and horrible.

You make one other statement, which is, unfortunately, also true, and that is that the British people are apt to be swayed by sentiment (as on the occasion of the Hoare-Laval peace proposals, when a wave of hysteria swept the country and resulted in Abyssinia being sacrificed on the altar of an abstract theory). The danger of the present situation lies in the fact that unscrupulous place-seekers such as the present "opposition" in Parliament, and enthusiasts like Lord Cecil, try to make use of this sentiment in such a way as to plunge the country into war, whilst at the same time paying lip-service to such catch-phrases as "peace and security through the League of Nations."

As Mr. Chamberlain pointed out the other day, this is a meaningless and indeed mischievous phrase! The League of Nations, as at present constituted, is not capable of providing security for its loyal members against the powers of aggression. Of the seven great powers in the world, three are hostile to the League, one (Russia) is only in it for her own ends, to stir up trouble throughout the world, and one (the United States of America) holds aloof and cannot be relied upon to adopt any but a selfish and isolationist policy. If the United States had not deserted the League in its infancy, the League might have developed power to secure the peace of the world, and the fact that it has never had that power must be laid at the door of the United States. It ill becomes, therefore, any American to talk disparagingly of British or French action or inaction in connection with the League of Nations. L. S. T. HALLIDAY

Loddiswell, S. Devon, Eng.